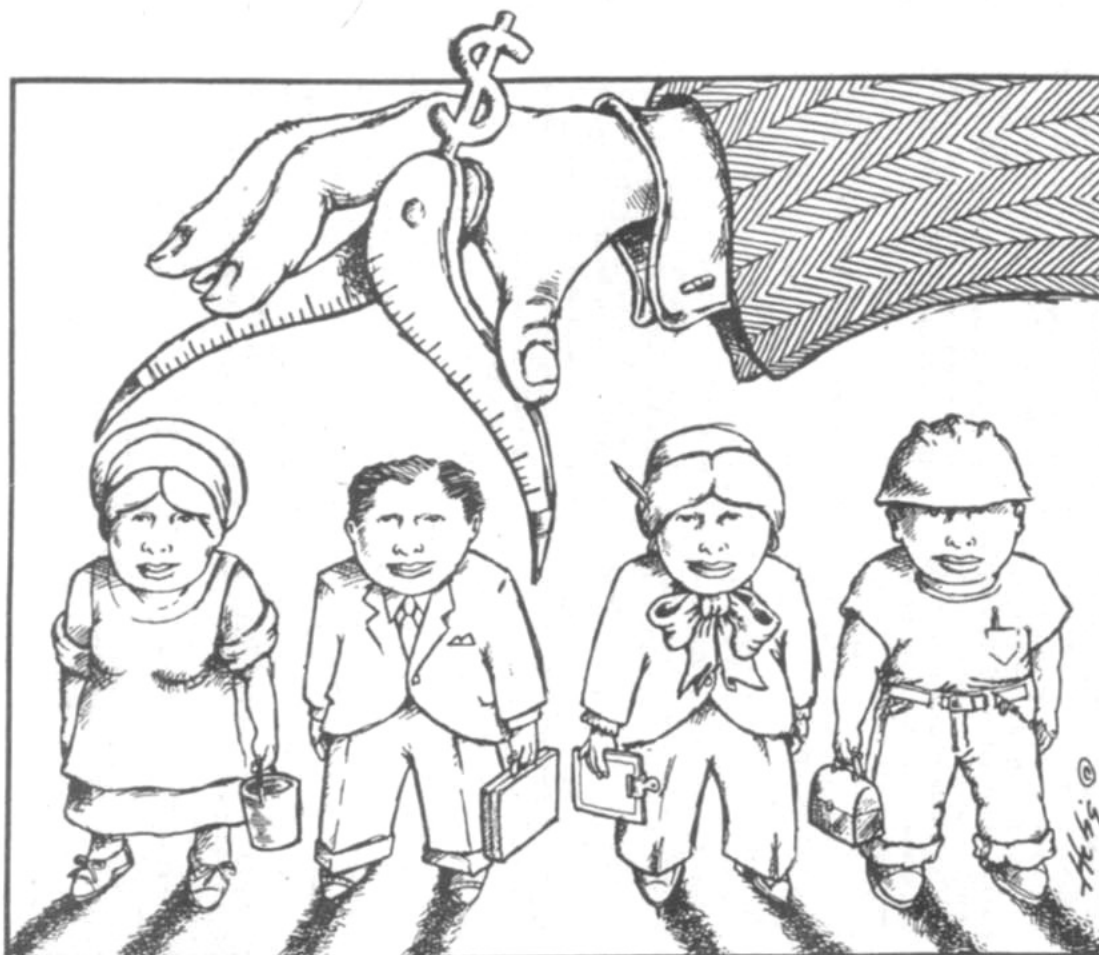


DC Gazette

APRIL 1984
Vol XV Nr 3
Whole Number 238

ONE DOLLAR

The Progressive Review



MEASURING COMPARABLE WORTH

THE WEATHER REPORT

PARENTS DON'T STEREOTYPE; OTHERS DO

According to a ten year study of 275 children by Carol Nagy Jacklin of the University of Southern California, most children learn sex stereotyping from neighbors, schools, relatives and the media, not from their parents. Parents tend to stereotype children at birth but then change after a few months as they get to know them. Although fathers do tend to offer genderized toys and play rougher with sons, parent treatment is largely shaped by the child's behavior, such as giving more independence to an aggressive child.

BENTSEN FOR VEEP?

Jim Ridgeway, in the Voice, raises the depressing prospect that Walter Mondale might pick Lloyd Bentsen as his vice presidential candidate. Ridgeway notes Mondale's close ties to the gas industry and his support of gas deregulation. Says Ridgeway, "It's no secret that the Democratic Party is hell-bent on raising as much money as it can from business, in particular the oil industry." Police in Bloomington, Ind., subpoenaed circulation records of the local library to find out if a suspect had read a certain book. The library, sad to report, didn't object. Little snippets about the great KAL shoot-down continue to drift out. Two former Air Force communications intelligence specialists wrote an article in the Denver Post last September that said that the military version of the 707, the RC135, is regularly used for reconnaissance flights in the area where the KAL was shot down and that the National Security Agency changes flight plans of the planes "so that they intentionally will penetrate the airspace of a target nation to bring its air defense systems into alert" so they can be examined. The two authors were told by the FBI that they were technically in violation of the espionage laws by writing the article. Remember Dennis Kucinich, the controversial mayor of Cleveland a few years back? Well, it wasn't only big business interests and the media that were out to get him. A Senate investigator says a hit man was offered \$25,000 to kill him because he had upset corrupt politicians, businessmen and organized criminals. The plot was called off because the perpetrators thought they were under surveillance. Kucinich's response: "I forgive anyone who was involved in any plot to kill me." Profiles in courage: the Senate voted 91 to 1 in favor of an omnibus crime bill that includes such nifty items as preventive detention. Only Senator Charles Mathias voted against it.

PAC MONEY FLOWS

PAC money given to 29 senators up for reelection last year amounted to 17 times what those individuals received from PACs in their last campaign. Seventeen of those senators ran as outsiders last time and only got \$11,000. This year as incumbents they got \$2.7 million, reports Common Cause. Mario Biaggi has introduced legislation calling for 24-hour voting on a six year experimental basis. Polls would open at 3 pm on Sunday and close Monday afternoon.

Biaggi points out that 80% of the normal present voting period falls during time when the work force is either on the job or commuting. Edward Markey, who's seeking Paul Tsongas's Senate seat, recently conducted a "computer debate" with 150 subscribers to The Source, a computer information service. Markey presented a couple of statements on the nuclear issue and then asked participants to respond to five questions. Ron Klain, legislative assistant to Markey, said that electronic conferencing is one of the best ways of getting political viewpoints from large audience: "There really aren't that many mediums to reach people with detailed viewpoints -- not radio or TV." The Source is considering further "celebrity lectures."

VDT LEGISLATION FOUGHT

A number of companies and trade groups are joining forces to block state legislation that would affect the use of video display terminals in the workplace. The publication VDT News says Xerox, IBM, NCR, the Air Transport Association and the Computer Business and Equipment Manufacturers Association are among those lobbying against VDT bills in Ohio, Rhode Island, New York and other states. Ray Daniels, a representative for NCR, objected to VDT legislation recently introduced in Ohio, calling the proposals "a definite detriment to the enhancement of Ohio as a high-tech state." Claims Daniels, "There are no VDT health hazards; there are discomfort problems." The VDT proposals introduced around the US so far this year typically require measures to reduce glare from terminal screens and provisions for rest breaks, regular eye exams, daily limits on VDT work and the use of adjustable office furniture. Some of the proposals would also prohibit the use of terminals to measure individuals' productivity rates.

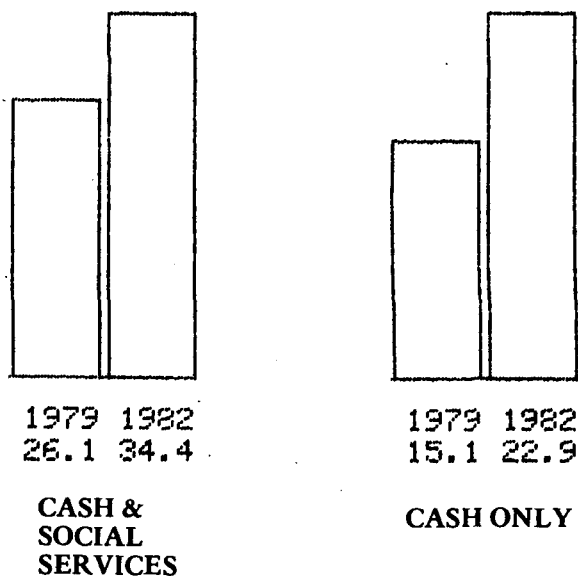
CALIFORNIA DEMS BACK WOMAN VEEP

The California Democratic Party has voted to add a plank to its platform calling on the Democratic presidential nominee to give "serious consideration" to choosing a woman for the vice presidential slot. The platform also endorsed gay rights and called for equal pay for women and protection of women's right to abortion.

FURTHERMORE

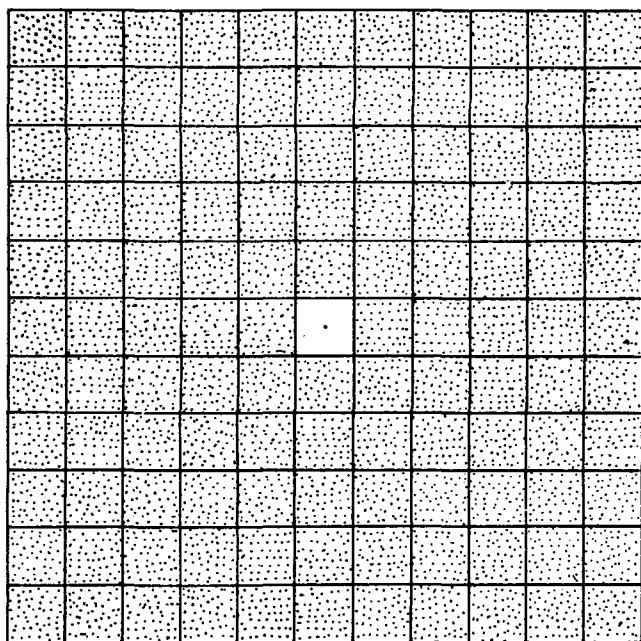
Police officers last month seized confidential junior high school records in Summit, New Jersey. The police acted on a warrant issued for undetermined

Poverty in US 1979-1982



The charts above, based on Census Bureau data, show how poverty has increased in the US. The chart at left shows the change in the number of persons living below the poverty level if the value of social services is added to their cash income. The chart at right is based on cash income only. Figures in millions of persons.

purposes, although a drug investigation is thought probable. Said school board president Anne Atherton of the seizures, "I was in a such a state of shock. I thought it was like something out of Orson Welles' 'War of the Worlds.'"



The little dot in the middle square represents all the firepower expended during World War II. The other dots represent the firepower of today's nuclear weaponry -- split about evenly between the US and the USSR. You could destroy all the the large and medium sized cities of the world with the fire-power represented by two squares. The chart is from 'The Trintab Factor: How Business Executives Can Help Solve the Nuclear Weapons Crisis' by Harold Wil-lens, published by William Morrow, New York.

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ABORTION CLINIC ATTACKS INCREASE

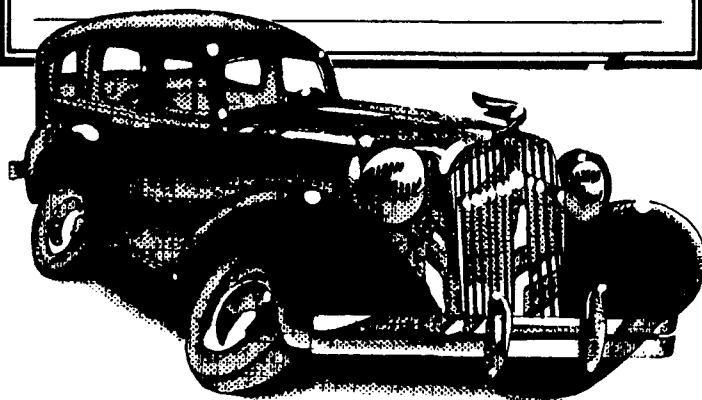
A Maryland abortion clinic was gutted in an arson attack on February 27, the third such incident in six weeks. Last year four clinics were subject to fire bombs or arson attempts, and the operator of another clinic and his wife were kidnapped. Damages at the Maryland clinic have been estimated at \$70,000.

MORE ON VDTS

A hotline for users of visual display terminals reports that returns from 800 of its callers surveyed revealed higher than normal rates of miscarriages and

[Please turn to page 17]

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According to US News & World Report, job evaluators in three states found these disparities in monthly salaries in state government jobs:

PREDOMINANTLY MALE JOB		PREDOMINANTLY FEMALE JOB	
CARPENTER	\$1654	SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER	\$ 961
SECURITY OFFICER	\$1114	TELEPHONE OPERATOR	\$ 808
MECHANIC	\$1462	MEDICAL-RECORD ANALYST	\$ 892
HIGHWAY ENGINEER	\$1654	REGISTERED NURSE	\$1392
ELECTRICIAN	\$2826	SECRETARY	\$1486
HIGHWAY WORKER	\$1816	CLERK-TYPIST	\$1075
DELIVERY DRIVER	\$1382	PHARMACY ASSISTANT	\$1202
AUTO PARTS HANDLER	\$1505	DINING HALL DIRECTOR	\$1202
GAME WAREN	\$1808	BEHAVIOR ANALYST	\$1590

COMPARABLE WORTH

Mary Ellen Leary

A new issue surfacing amidst the presidential campaign babble may well become a rallying cry for women voters. Its importance in the coming months depends on where the Reagan administration decides to draw the battle lines -- and right now, the Reaganites act as if they are ready to take this one on.

The issue is "comparable worth."

If you find the term fuzzy and imprecise, don't fret. So does everyone. Definitions vary in the many jurisdictions involved in implementing this concept. Lawyers and accountants and legislators are fashioning standards while labor and management argue about its effects.

But the meaning is clear to supporters of the idea. They say that jobs predominantly done by women have historically paid significantly less than jobs predominantly filled by men. This is true even where the training, skills, and responsibility required are the same or even more exacting for women--for example a librarian paid less than a garbageman, a nurse paid less than a tree trimmer.

In brief, advocates of "comparable worth" want to increase women's pay to correct this historic inequality. Clearly, this is more subtle and complex than equal pay for equal work. It means not only more money, but more respect in the workplace -- one more step in women's reach for equity.

This issue was catapulted into political prominence last December, when U.S. District Judge

Jack E. Tanner found the State of Washington guilty of "direct, overt and institutionalized" discrimination against women on its payroll, in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

He ordered immediate pay hikes for 15,000 state employees, and back pay to 1979 as well. Cost to the state will approach half a billion dollars.

The ruling came in a suit by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, whose million members nationwide include 400,000 women. AFSCME president Gerald W. McEntee said the decision "will affect every one of the nearly 83,000 public jurisdictions in the nation."

Clearly the judge's action has national political implications.

There are suggestions that the Reagan administration will join Washington state's appeal of the ruling. William Bradford Reynolds, Assistant Attorney General for civil rights, has already said he has "absolutely no doubt" the Tanner decision is "wrong," and a "dangerous precedent." The extent of Justice Dept. action awaits the decision of Attorney General-designate, Edwin Meese.

Partisan differences are sharp in this area. The Democratic National Committee has urged the Justice Dept. not to fight the decision and leading Democratic candidates champion comparable pay.

Peter Kelley, California's Democratic Party chief, says, "This hasn't yet risen to the dignity of ERA as a political issue," but when it captures broad

public attention, it "will definitely have political importance."

AFSCME official Diana Rock says, "We intend to do all we can to make comparable worth an election issue." She feels some White House advisers want to soften the Administration's stand. "They don't want a new 'gender gap' working to their disadvantage."

President Reagan's appointees to the Civil Rights Commission have ordered a staff study. Their staff director, Linda Chavez, has said she finds the principle "a fundamentally radical one that would alter our existing marketplace economy."

The Tanner decision is in fact only the most recent of many moves in this area. Quietly, in the past three years:

-- Eighteen states have ordered or completed legislative analyses of pay scales and are planning adjustments for female employees. Minnesota will spend \$22 million this year to remedy pay inequities.

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-- Sex discrimination is being challenged before the courts or government bodies in at least three other states, and comparable worth is a part of labor negotiations in numerous cities, counties and universities.

-- Major national women's organizations have embraced the cause, and a National Committee on Pay Equity has been formed.

-- On the federal level, the General Accounting Office is now examining pay scales for signs of sex discrimination -- a task it was given after hearings held by three Democratic Congresswomen last summer.

-- As early as 1981 California declared a policy of paying its female employees not on the basis of "prevailing wages" in the marketplace, but on the "comparability of the value of their work."

What does all this mean for private employment?

One possible answer comes from San Jose, Ca., which saw the first major confrontation over the issue in a 1981 AFSCME strike. In the end, the city agreed to pay \$1.4 million over two years to upgrade women's pay.

U.S. Civil Rights Commissioner John Bunzel, a Reagan appointee, commented, "No consideration was given to economic realities in the free market. The city and union went well beyond that point."

But three years later, San Jose -- which calls itself the "feminist capitol of the world" -- is proud of its policy.

City personnel official David Armstrong says turnover was high among clerical and secretarial staff because high-tech companies in nearby Silicon Valley lured people away with slightly better pay. But now, with "comparable worth" pay rates, city employment has stabilized. And companies in the surrounding area have been compelled to increase their pay levels to match city hall.

It is an odd reversal. Not long ago, the "prevailing wage" in the private sector was the standard for public employees. Now, the private sector may have to confront women demanding pay adjustments up to the level of public agencies which have recognized "comparable worth."

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EUGENE McCARTHY Changing by Degrees

When the last new Senate Office Building was being built a few years ago, economizers, led by Sen. Proxmire, successfully eliminated money intended for a gymnasium.

This success on the part of the senator and his cohorts made up for a failure on their part some 20 years earlier, when the issue was money to build a new and larger swimming pool in the gymnasium in the old Senate Office Building, now known as the Russell Building. The argument of those bent on saving money was that the old pool was adequate. It might have been adequate for a bath but not for swimming. It was about 12 feet long and possibly 10 feet wide. I recall being in it one day when Sen. Stennig of Mississippi, always a gentleman, approached and asked whether I objected to his joining me in the pool. He said he would stand still.

The proponents of the swimming pool project knew that the Proxmire watch was on. On the evening when the last appropriation of the year was under consideration, the watchers, not having found their target in earlier appropriations, moved in, believing that what they were after must be hidden in this last appropriation. The senator handling the bill spent the better part of an hour denying that there was money in the bill for the swimming pool, as a series of questioners attacked him. During the whole time, Sen. Chavez of New Mexico sought to interrupt, but the intensity

of those seeking to uncover the hidden money was so intense, that he went unrecognized.

When he was recognized, he said that he simply wanted to tell the Senate that the money for the swimming pool had been included in an appropriation, that had been passed under the Senator's direction and management a week earlier.

Senators anticipating a pool in which one could take, say 12 strokes before having to turn about, rather than the three or possibly four, allowed by the old pool, were delighted and awaited eagerly the construction of the new pool.

EVENTUALLY it was built, but for most of the senators who had been looking forward to using it, there was disappointment. According to the tradition of the Senate, the rules for the gymnasium, including the determination of the temperature of the water in the pool, were set by the senior senator on the gymnasium committee. The principle of seniority was honored. Unfortunately, for all but those few senators who liked the stimulation and discipline of cold water, the chairman of the gymnasium committee at the time was Sen. Willis Robertson of Virginia. He liked cold water, in the range of 66 to 70 degrees.

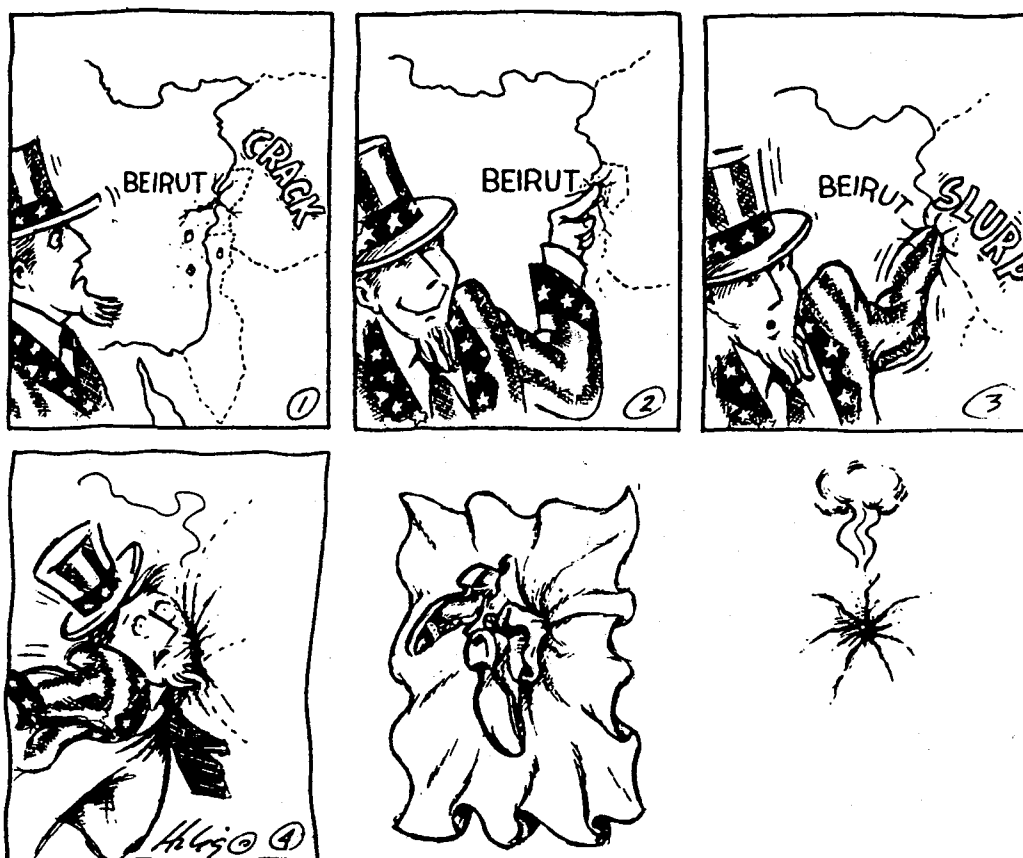
For the duration of Robertson's term in the Senate, the pool was cold and little used except for senators from cold water states like New Hampshire, Vermont, Washington,

and in a limited way from Minnesota. Willis was defeated, or retired, sometime in the sixties. The hopes of the potential swimmers rose, only to be frustrated when Willis was succeeded by Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington State. Henry, too, conditioned by the cold waters of Puget Sound, we assumed, was also a cold water man.

For the nearly 20 years of the Jackson chairmanship, the waters of the pool have been kept near the Robinson standard and the users of the pool limited to a few hardy cold water lovers, while other senators swam not at all, or satisfied their watery needs by standing in the small warm pool, or using the whirlpool bath.

AFTER LONG absence, I visited the Senate gym last week. I heard splashing and laughter from the pool area. Something I had not heard before. As I rounded the corner of the pool room, I saw happy senators, cavorting in the large pool, some swimming vigorously. I asked the attendant what had happened.

Following the death of Sen. Jackson, there had been, he whispered, a revolt, the mice belling the cat, or at least the tradition. The purpose of the revolt, changing the temperature of the large pool. It is now at 84 degrees, the attendant told me, and the old, small pool kept at 66 for the cold water minority. A clear case of majority rule, taking over from the old rule of seniority.



CHUCK STONE

Zap the SATs

A few days ago, Dan Morgan, editor of the Washington Post's Outlook section, joined the nation's fastest-growing group, The NAWWESATRO (National Association of Writers Who Expose the SAT Rip-Off).

In his article, "SATs are getting in the way of education," Morgan takes few prisoners and begins with a question:

"The Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) is:

"• A clever device used by the educational establishment to avoid its responsibilities.

"• A hurdle of much-exaggerated importance for high school seniors trying to get into college.

"• One symbol of what's wrong with high school education in America."

The correct answer, writes Morgan, is "All of the above."

But he forgot to include my favorite distracter or multiple-choice answer:

"The SAT is a self-perpetuating con job of limited value that makes millions to keep the Educational Testing Service in business at the expense of low-income and minority students."

Serendipitously, two days before Morgan's article appeared, the U.S. Court of Appeals in the 9th Circuit (Los Angeles) ruled that IQ tests are racially biased and cannot be used to place black kids in mentally retarded classes. That decision impinges directly on the misuse of SATs, as I'll explain later.

Morgan's article raised a fundamental issue in a second headline: "Who cares about high scores? The question is: Have they learned anything?"

Apparently not, according to a Dallas Times Herald survey comparing the math skills of American sixth-graders with those of seven other industrialized nations.

The American sixth-graders finished last.

That's because American kids aren't taught to learn. They're taught to pass SATs.

Scoring high on an SAT has absolutely nothing to do with learning proficiency.

"Learning is the process that mediates between differences in IQ and differences in

school achievement," a University of California psychometric scholar, William D. Rohwer Jr., has written.

IQs are the result of prelearning experiences, or the mystical "aptitude," which nobody knows what in the hell is.

As Morgan pointed out in his article, some SAT items (questions) measure "aptitude" or the ability to reason and comprehend abstractions — "qualities that some feel are too difficult to teach in a classroom."

Nobody "taught" Einstein the intellectual abstruseness of the theory of relativity.

So, your child will spend 12 years learning to read with reasonable proficiency, mastering a moderate mathematical skill, fully understanding the social sciences, only to take the SAT — and bomb out.

The schools haven't failed your child.

The SATs have.

But SATs — just like IQ tests — in no way reveal whether or not your child is capable of learning.

The number your child gets on the SAT only predicts what he or she will do in the freshman year — nothing else.

Yet, even ETS, which constructs and validates the SAT, admits in its publications that "the single best predictor of college performance is the high school record."

So, who needs the SAT? The colleges and universities that misuse it to make their job easier.

To admit students? No, to keep them out.

Put it this way. If there were enough openings for all students who want to go to college, the SATs would be as useful as a second brain cell in Ronald Reagan's cranium.

The Washington Post's Morgan is only the latest in a long line of writers, educators and psychologists who have exposed the SAT rip-off — David Owens in Harper's ("The Last Days of the Educational Testing Service"); the Ralph Nader Report; Andrew J. Strenio Jr.'s "The Testing Trap"; and the awesomely brilliant article in the May 1980 Harvard Educational

Review by Warner V. Slack and Douglas Porter, "Critical Appraisal of the SAT."

Yet a meritocratic mystique keeps it in business.

Even black colleges whose entering students score — on the average — about 375 on a scale between 200 and 800 are sucked in by the SAT charisma. This is a tragic absurdity, since black and Hispanic students are academically annihilated by SATs during the "Saturday Massacre."

Just as IQ tests have done.

Henry Dwyer, who helped develop the SAT, once described the IQ as "a dubious normative score wrapped up in a ratio that is based upon an impossible assumption about the equivalence of human experience and the opportunity to learn."

Bear in mind, the courts are outlawing IQ tests.

Writes psychologist Arthur Whimby in his masterful book, "Intelligence Can Be Taught":

"There is a common misconception that the Stanford-Binet measures innate capacity, whereas academic aptitude tests such as the SAT depend more heavily on learning.

"This is obviously impossible, since the items in the adult Stanford-Binet and the items in the SAT [especially in the verbal section] are almost identical [my emphasis]. In fact, statistical studies show that scores on the Stanford-Binet correlate highly with the SAT as they do with any traditional IQ test [such as the Weschler], indicating that all such tests measure basically the same mental abilities."

Let the church shout "Amen!"

If the courts ban racially discriminatory IQ tests — and SATs are only psychometric variations of IQ tests — doesn't it logically follow that the courts should ban the SATs, too?

Indeed. So, why aren't you hard-working parents of test-takers asking the courts or the state Legislature for relief?

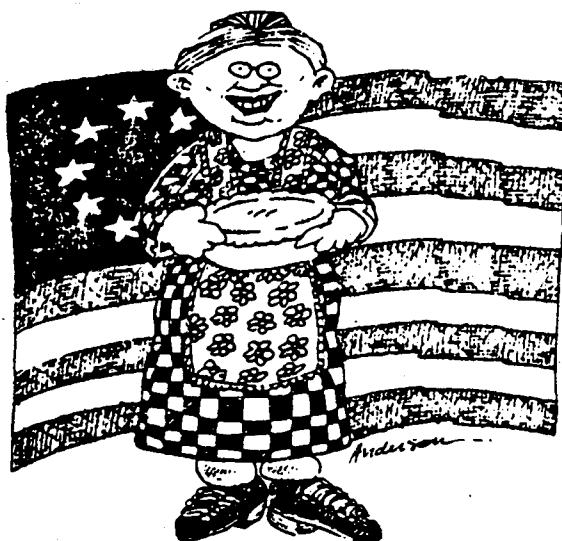
Philadelphia Daily News

Salad bars are fattening the pockets of vegetable growers. Cucumber sales are up 250%, for example.

Want a "Big Brother" holiday in 1984? Make your reservation now, at the Nelson Hotel in Norwich, England, for a taste of life in George Orwell's nightmare world. Some of the lowlights: compulsory visits to boring places, monotonous meals and a ban on all laughter. Each bedroom has its own computer to watch you, but there's not much to see, because couples are split up for the night. Says the hotel manager, "I want people to sample what life without fun would be like."

State Department human rights reports no longer use the word "killing." According to Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary for human rights, "We found the term 'killing' too broad and have substituted the more precise, if more verbose 'unlawful or arbitrary deprivation of life.'"

Dave Paris tells us that a friend swears she knows of a judge in California who is so laid-back that instead of having witnesses take the oath, he merely asks them, "Have you got yourself together morally?"



Apple Pie

Late night TV used to be the exclusive domain of car dealers and Vegematic salesmen, but now a growing number of heavyweights — from American Express to Time — are filling the wee hours with their pitches. They're being attracted not only by the cheaper rates, but also by studies showing viewers remember late-night commercials more clearly than those aired during prime time. The reason, according to one advertising executive, is that the quality of programming late at night is so low commercials seem better.

A three year study has found that suicidal behavior is more common than generally supposed. University of Washington psychologist Kirk Storsahl says at least ten percent of those surveyed had tried to end their lives. Another 30% had at one time been serious enough about suicide to save up pills or buy guns or razor blades. And still another 30% had considered suicide for a period of weeks. The doctor attributes what he calls these "staggering" statistics to several factors. The family is no longer a buffer against stress. Alcohol abuse is up. And, he says, we've all been trained that we should never have to suffer. So, when things do go wrong — we lose a job, or a relationship breaks up — the emotional pain can be so intolerable that many people believe death is the only answer. Storsahl says thinking about suicide doesn't mean you're crazy, and adds, "suicide is a permanent solution to a temporary problem."

Aspen, Colorado, held a reception for its new jail and 600 people showed up to boogie and drink. The party raised more than \$5000 for prison furnishings. Donors were offered free fingerprints and low-cost mug shots.

The Kissinger Report reviewed

The Kissinger Commission's Report has recommended continuing our present military course in Central America. The Commission did a good job of analysing economic and political challenges faced by the region. Unfortunately, the primary conclusions and recommendations were based on the priority it gave to the East-West conflict, instead of the indigenous problems which it so fully discussed. Despite the effort that went into its writing and its 132-page length, this Report never seemed to overcome the deficiencies noted in its opening statement: "Most members of this Commission began with what we now see as an extremely limited understanding of the region." Glossing over a century of United States involvement and intervention in Central America, the report largely ignores the role of US support of repressive dictatorships in that region. It acknowledges US intervention in Nicaragua in 1909 and the role of the National Guard set up by the US upon the departure of our Marines in 1933 as the instrument by which Somoza imposed dictatorship. However, it completely ignores the continuing recognition and support the successive Somoza dictatorships received from the US.

The Commission wrote that the commanding economic issue in all of Central America is the impoverishment of its people. Their study showed that during the 1970's a majority of the population could not satisfy basic needs such as food and shelter, and that the economic collapse later in that decade shattered hopes for a better life. The Commission then places the blame for the upheaval that followed and the cause of the present crisis on the "fertile opportunities for those both in the region and outside of it who wished to exploit the crisis for their own advantage." With reference to El Salvador, the Report asserts: "Even in the midst of escalating violence, the struggle for basic reform and a democratic transformation has continued." This struggle for democracy by the present government of El Salvador has only been apparent to Kissinger and a few like-minded colleagues. The Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Thomas Enders, who believed that victory required a political, not a military, solution and therefore some progress in human rights was necessary, was fired. Ambassador Hinton, who attacked the death squads and warned that human rights and land reforms were necessary, also was fired.

The current crisis in Central America does present several problems that need careful examination. The Report points out the problems and makes a number of observations that if followed up on could result in a constructive approach. It contains statements such as:

First, the commanding economic issue in all of Latin America is the

impoverishment of its people. . . Experience has destroyed the argument of the old dictators that a strong hand is essential to avoid anarchy and communism. . . Social peace is more likely where political justice is founded on self determination and protected by formal guarantees."

Instead of a program following from these findings, however, the Commission made recommendations that can only be understood as serving a need to support administration policy in the region. And that, after all, is what the bipartisan commission was set up to do.

The Report makes recommendations in several areas. First is massive economic aid. But this would go to the same types of governments that have used such aid in the past to enrich the few families that control the government and the economy of the country. There is no explanation of why there would be any different result this time. Second is the improvement of health, education, and housing for the people. This, again, would be left in the hands of governments that have oppressed and exploited the people. Third is improvements in human rights. Here the Commission recognizes a dilemma:

The question of the relationship between military aid and human rights abuses is both extremely difficult and extremely important. It involves the potential clash of two basic US objectives. On the one hand, we seek to promote justice and find it repugnant to support forces that violate--or tolerate violation of--fundamental US values. On the other hand, we are engaged in El Salvador and Central America because we are serving fundamental US interests that transcend any particular government. (Emphasis added.)

Finally there is the recommendation for greater military aid to El Salvador "as quickly as possible so that Salvadoran authorities can act on the assurance that needed aid will be forthcoming." Apparently, whatever military assistance is required to defeat the insurgents will be sent without regard to violations of human rights. This conclusion is confirmed by President Reagan's veto of the Congressional human rights requirement and his refusal to make US aid conditional on certification of human rights improvements as reported in the Washington Post on January 14.

With regard to Nicaragua, the Report is somewhat ambiguous. The Commission first calls for an effort to arrange a regional settlement based on the Contadora Group proposals. The Contadora Group, whose member nations are Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, have presented peacemaking

proposals. They call for dialogue between the opposing forces, prevention of East-West conflict from spreading to Central America, and no attacks by any nation in the region on another. Concrete suggestions include demilitarized zones, joint frontier patrols, and efforts to prevent the superpowers from injecting themselves into the conflict. When these proposals were offered, they were rejected by the Reagan Administration. The Commission would not now reduce existing pressures on the Nicaraguan government because that regime is a "challenge to US interests," a challenge "to which the US must respond." Only in the case of Guatemala does the Report seem to suggest that the regime is so brutal and oppressive that no assistance is likely to be of help, but the Report does not say aid should be cut off.

The present course in Central America, which is what the Kissinger Report essentially recommends, gives no evidence of achieving its goals without massive US military aid, probably requiring the use of US combat troops. It does not seriously consider the alternatives which follow from its analysis, except to build upon the Contadora proposals while presumably continuing military and economic intervention in Central America, in contradiction to those proposals.

A solution to the political instability and violence in Central America needs to recognize and accept several factors:

- 1--A military solution that perpetuates the traditional dictatorships will not improve the condition of the people and bring stability.
- 2--Stability will follow by providing for an end to economic impoverishment and improving health, education, and housing.
- 3--Stability also requires the establishment of legal, civil, and political rights and the end of rights abuses.
- 4--Seeing all problems in Central America as part of the East-West Cold War conflict needs to end.
- 5--The United States needs to end its policy of covert, economic, and military intervention in Central America.
- 6--Implementation of a Contadora-type agreement is needed to support the political and economic system in Central America.

One tragic aspect of the Report was that no Commission member dissented from its distortions. Nevertheless the Kissinger Report could still be used to promote a much better course for the US to follow by calling attention to the portion of the Report which is sound and rational and pointing out an alternative policy that could chart a course for freedom and democracy in Central America.

—Washington Peace Center

TAX SHELTERS & SYNDICATION: NEW SOURCES OF COMMUNITY FUNDS

As federal funds have been cut back and financing for housing and economic development projects has become more difficult, community groups have increasingly turned to syndication as a mechanism for raising dollars for development projects. Through syndication, community groups have been able to attract investors who are willing to put capital into development projects in return for lucrative tax shelters.

Syndication—which is simply defined as the pooling of resources for a specific use—makes it possible to bring together a number of smaller investors to put capital into a single project. It therefore greatly increases the usefulness of tax shelters as devices for raising investment funds for the acquisition, development, management, operations and/or marketing of a project. Syndication holds potential benefits for all participants, i.e. the syndicator (who puts the deal together), the investor and the developer.

Tax legislation regarding new construction and rehabilitation provides investors with a source of lucrative

tax shelters, particularly through investments in subsidized low and moderate income rental housing. The Internal Revenue Code has been structured so that numerous expenses incurred in project development can be "written off" as deductions which shelter income from other sources. These deductions can occur during the construction period, when little or no income is realized, or after construction is complete, when mortgage interest, real estate tax, etc., are paid.

A major tax shelter results from the Internal Revenue Code's treatment of property depreciation—investors can write off a portion of the value of their property each year as the property depreciates. Accelerated depreciation is allowed for certain types of projects, allowing investors to write off these "losses" over a short term: the tax laws allow five years to depreciate low income rehabilitated rental housing and 15 years for commercial properties.

Because of their interest in providing housing for low to moderate income groups, community based organizations across the country have begun to view syndication as an important tool for generating private investment for these projects. Because CBOs are typically nonprofit and not subject to income taxes, they do not require tax

shelters themselves. They therefore are in a perfect position to sell their tax shelter opportunities to higher tax bracketed individuals or corporations which are willing to pay a substantial amount for the opportunity to shelter their other income.

Options for CBOs

The syndication proceeds in which the CBO, as developer, may share can often be the key to making the project feasible, since these dollars can be funneled back into the project. The CBO also has the option of utilizing the dollars generated by the project for its own administrative needs, as seed capital for future projects or for other projects and services that help meet the needs of the community it represents.

As developers participating in the syndication of a project, CBO's may realize substantial financial benefits of various kinds. First, they may share in the "syndication proceeds"—the profits generated when the investors initially buy into the syndicated tax shelter. Second, they may receive fees for management or other services. Third, they may receive a percentage of the capital gain realized from long term appreciation.

From the Monitor, newsletter of the Center for Community Change.

SANE Rates Congress

Here's a list of senators who scored 80% or above in the SANE 1983 voting scorecard:

ARKANSAS: Pryor
CALIFORNIA: Cranston
CONNECTICUT: Dodd, Weicker(GOP)
DELAWARE: Biden
HAWAII: Matsunaga
KENTUCKY: Huddleston, Ford
MAINE: Mitchell
MARYLAND: Sarbanes
MASSACHUSETTS: Tsongas
MICHIGAN: Levin, Riegle
MINNESOTA: Durenberger(GOP)
MISSOURI: Eagleton
MONTANA: Melcher
NEW JERSEY: Bradley, Lautenberg
NEW MEXICO: Bingham
NEW YORK: Moynihan
NORTH DAKOTA: Burdick, Andrews(GOP)
OHIO: Metzenbaum
OREGON: Hatfield(GOP)
RHODE ISLAND: Pell
TENNESSEE: Sasser
VERMONT: Leahy, Stafford(GOP)
WISCONSIN: Proxmire

[Gary Hart scored a 70 because of missed votes. He scored 100% on all votes at which he was present.]

Here is a list of representatives who scored 80 or above in the SANE record:

ARIZONA: Udall
CALIFORNIA: Bosco, Matsui, Burton, Boxer, G. Miller, Dellums, Stark, D Edwards, Mineta, Coelho, Panetta, Lehman, Beilenson, Waxman, Royal, Berman, Levine, J Dixon, A Hawkins, Torres, G. Brown, Patterson, Bates
COLORADO: Schroeder, Wirth, Kogovsek
CONNECTICUT: Kennelly, Gejdenson, Morrison, Ratchford

DELAWARE: Carper
FLORIDA: Smith, Lehman
GEORGIA: Fowler
HAWAII: Akaka
ILLINOIS: C Hayes, Savage, Russo, C Collins, Yates, L Evans, Durbin
INDIANA: K Hall, Sharp, F. McCloskey, Jacobs
IOWA: Leach (GOP), Harkin, Bedell
MARYLAND: C Long, Mikulski, P Mitchell, Barnes
MASSACHUSETTS: Conte, Boland, Early, Frank, Shannon, Mayroules, Markey, Moakley, Studds, Donnelly
MICHIGAN: Conyers, Wolfe, Carr, Kildee, Traxler, Albosta, Bonior, Hertel, W Ford, Dingell, S Levin
MINNESOTA: Penny, Vento, Sabo, Sikorski, Oberstar
MISSOURI: Clay, Wheat
MONTANA: P Williams
NEW HAMPSHIRE: D'Amours
NEW JERSEY: Florio, Howard, Dwyer, Torricelli, Rodino, Minish, Guarini
NEW MEXICO: Richardson
NEW YORK: Downey, Mrazek, Addabbo, Ackerman, Schuer, Ferraro, Schumer, Towns, Owens, Solarz, Rangel, Weiss, Garcia, Biaggi, Ottinger, McHugh, LaFalce, Nowak, Lundine
NORTH DAKOTA: Dorgen
OHIO: Luken, T Hall, Kaptur, Eckart, Pease, Sieberling, Feighan, Oaker, Stokes
OKLAHOMA: Synar
OREGON: Aucoin, Wyden, Weaver
PENNSYLVANIA: Foglietta, Gray, Borski, Edgar, Kostmayer, Coyne, Walgren,
RHODE ISLAND: St. Germain, Schneider(GOP)
SOUTH DAKOTA: Daschle
TEXAS: Leland, Gonzales
WASHINGTON: Swift, Bonker, Lowry
WEST VIRGINIA: Staggers, Wise
WISCONSIN: Kastenmeier, Moody, Obey

Ira Glasser

Something is wrong with the War Powers Act. It was intended to restrain the President from making unilateral decisions to commit our people to war, and to implement the Constitution, which places the authority to declare war in the hands of Congress, not the President. Instead, the act has restrained Congress, frustrated democratic decision-making and diluted the Constitution. It must be changed and quickly.

Constitutional Requirements

The decision to initiate war is perhaps the gravest, most consequential decision a society can make. In a democracy such decisions ought not to be left to one person and ought not to be made without the fullest debate. This is not a new idea. The framers of our Constitution clearly located the authority to initiate war with Congress, not the President.

As the Second Circuit, in the ACLU case of *Berk v. Laird* (1970), said: "History makes clear that the congressional power 'to declare War' conferred by Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution was intended as an explicit restriction upon the Executive to initiate war on his own prerogative, which was enjoyed by the British sovereign."

There is little doubt that the phrase "declare war" means "initiate war." In debate at the Constitutional Convention on August 17, 1787, James Madison introduced the word "declare" as a substitution for "make," arguing that such a change would "leave to the Executive the power to repel sudden attacks." Roger Sherman, among others, supported the amendment, because the "executive should be able to repel and not to commence war." The convention passed the amendment.

Some years later, Alexander Hamilton, no denigrator of presidential power, wrote that under our Constitution only Congress can initiate war and distinguished that from a swift response to an act of war against us. He emphasized that the constitutional separation of powers is not satisfied by a President who initiates a war and then asks Congress for implicit authority through funding some time later.

Yet that, of course, is exactly what has happened over the years. As former Senator Jacob Javits, a leading advocate of reasserting congressional authority over the initiation of war, wrote last fall in the *New York Times Magazine*, many presidents have "usurped the congressional power to declare war" throughout our history, but particularly since World War II.

The passage of the War Powers Act in 1971 was part of a congressional effort to regain control of its authority. The act limits the President's power to introduce U.S. armed forces into hostilities, or into

situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated, except pursuant to: 1) a congressional declaration of war; 2) other specific statutory authorization (not to be inferred from treaties, general appropriations, etc.); or 3) a national emergency created by an attack upon us,

troops to become involved in hostilities, and that therefore the War Powers Act did not apply. In Grenada, he claimed that the urgent need to rescue American citizens made it impossible to consult Congress beforehand.

Congress, faced with such fait accomplis, has found it difficult to assert its right to require the removal of troops after they have been committed. In a telling remark, Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker said in December that, though the Marines should not have been sent to Lebanon in the first place, "we are not (now) going to turn tail and run."

Thus, Congress may well go along with a military commitment once it is underway that it would not have been willing to authorize in the first place. The congressional authority to initiate war—and the democratic debate that insures—is illusory if the President can commit our forces to combat and then face Congress with the choice of going along or appearing to cut and run.

New Legislation

The War Powers Act must be strengthened in two ways in order to guarantee that Congress' authority to initiate war is restored. First, the standards in the act must be clarified and narrowed so that the dispatch of forces to zones of combat would require prior congressional approval except for immediate acts of self-defense. A bill designed to do this has been introduced by Senators John Stennis and Thomas Eagleton. The ACLU supports it.

Second, the exemption for covert actions must be eliminated. Such an exemption means that although the War Powers Act prevents the President from declaring war on Nicaragua if he uses regular military forces, it does not prevent him from initiating war against Nicaragua by using CIA forces. Representative Wyche Fowler has introduced a bill to remedy that. The ACLU supports it.

The issue of who decides whether we go to war ought not to involve politics, nor the merits of any particular conflict. The ACLU does not take a position on the foreign policy considerations of sending American forces to Lebanon, Grenada or Nicaragua. But it does take a position on the power of the President to make such decisions by himself. Questions of war and peace require the open and full debate that only Congress can guarantee. That was what the founders of this country demanded in 1787. In 1984 we cannot afford to settle for anything less.

CORRECTION

In the January issue, we listed Senator Baker among those up for reelection this year. Sen. Baker is not running for reelection. Also, we spelt Sen. Domenici's name wrong.

The Power to Initiate War Must Be Returned to Congress



(c) Civil Liberties. Civil Liberties is the newsletter of the ACLU. Ira Glasser is executive director of the ACLU.

our territories, possessions or armed forces.

Even in situations occurring under the national emergency exception, the President must consult with Congress before introducing armed forces "in every possible instance" and must subsequently report promptly and regularly to Congress on the status of the hostilities. Within 60 days, such hostilities must cease unless extended by Congress. There is one 30-day extension of this deadline permitted if the President certifies its need in order to protect the safety of our troops in the course of bringing them home.

These limits were clearly intended to strengthen the Constitution by prohibiting the President from initiating military hostilities except under defined emergency conditions, and by creating precise standards and procedures under which even those emergency powers may be exercised. The problem is that the standards have failed. Increasingly, for every instance involving the commitment of troops, the executive branch has found a reason to avoid the law's restrictions and to ignore its obligation to consult Congress. In Lebanon, for example, the President argued that he did not intend for our

How Much Can Syndication Generate?

The key figure which determines how much money can be generated by syndication is the size of the project's mortgage. Generally, the tax shelter in a housing project is sold to investors for a percentage of the mortgage. This presently ranges from 20-30%, with the exact percentage being dictated by the size of the "losses" which can be written off on taxes and other factors such as risk. Generally, because of these factors, investors will pay the least for tax shelters in new construction, somewhat more for shelters in rehabilitation and most for shelter opportunities related to the rehabilitation of historic structures. The percentage for commercial projects is usually lower and is not as subject to easy rules of thumb, although key factors considered include type of tenants, length of leases, competition, etc.

The negotiated percentage results in the gross sale price of the syndication. From this amount the syndicator, i.e. the packager, takes his fee. This fee is normally about 10%, although it can be negotiated higher or

lower depending on the services provided and whether the syndicator is taking such other benefits as a share in the partnership. The syndicator receives this fee for forming the limited partnership, preparing a financial plan, preparing the offering, preparing the private placement memorandum, etc., and for arranging or making the sale to investors.

A variety of other expenses is usually paid from the syndication proceeds, including the general contractor's fee and other fees or expenses which cannot be included in the mortgage. The remainder of the syndication proceeds are then paid out to the developer in two to six installments over a number of years.

Joint Ventures

For such projects, the CBO will often form a joint venture corporation with an experienced builder/developer. The CBO and the developer become the general partners and are responsible for operating the project.

Such a joint venture can offer many benefits to both general partners. Significant considerations for CBOs

include the opportunity to limit the financial risks inherent in any real estate deal by sharing upfront costs for land, architectural fees, feasibility studies, etc., and the opportunity to bring in a partner who has a track record in development, thus enhancing the chances for success.

While these opportunities are available and attractive, it is important to remember that real estate development/syndications do present several risks. Therefore, it is worth whatever time and dollars are required for the participating CBO to align itself with the best professionals available. This should include: a legal counsel who is fully familiar with real estate development and how to protect the tax exempt status of a nonprofit involved in such activities; knowledgeable accountants and syndicators familiar with the Internal Revenue Code, real estate securities and state and federal regulations; and private developers, architects, managers and other development team members who are experienced in the syndication process. □

48 REASONS TO OPPOSE THE DEATH PENALTY

1. Will Purvis (Mississippi, 1893). On basis of eyewitness testimony, sentenced to death for murder. Survived hanging because knot slipped. Pardoned in 1898, and cleared by 1917 deathbed confession of true culprit.

2. Jack O'Neil (Massachusetts, 1898). Hanged for murder. Several months later, another confessed.

3. Michael Synon (Illinois, 1900). Death sentence reversed on appeal for prejudicial remarks of trial judge. At second trial, witness testified that Synon was miles away from the scene of the crime; he was acquitted.

4. J. B. Brown (Florida, 1901). Sentenced to death for murder, his hanging was averted at gallows because execution warrant listed the jury foreman's name. Sentence commuted; released after another confessed in 1913.

5. John Schuyler (New Jersey, 1907). Sentenced to death for murder, pardoned and indemnified eight years later when real murderer confessed.

6. Neil Shumway (Nebraska, 1907). Hanged for murder in 1909. Three years later, victim's husband confessed to crime.

7. "Dago" Frank (New York, 1915). Executed for murder. "Accomplices" later admitted that Frank was not even present at scene of crime.

8. Charles Stielow (New York, 1915). Sentenced to death for murder. Received stay forty minutes before scheduled execution. Three years later, released when real culprit confessed.

9. Tom Mooney (California, 1916). Sentenced to death for murder. Sentence commuted, later pardoned. Political conviction, based on perjured eyewitness testimony and falsification of other evidence.

10. Maurice Mays (Tennessee, 1919). Executed for murder. Five and a half years later, true killer confessed. Interesting facts.

11. "Russell" (New York, 1920). Executed for cop killing. "Accomplice" later said Russell was not guilty, and admitted his own guilt.

12. Frank Dove, Fred Dove, & George Williams (North Carolina, 1922). All sentenced to death for murder. A fourth defendant, on the morning of his execution, stated that the three had nothing to do with the murder. After six years in prison, the three were pardoned.

13. Edward Larkman (New York, 1925). Sentenced to death for murder. Sentence commuted; another confessed; pardoned in 1933.

14. Anastarcio Vargas (Texas, 1926). Sentenced to death, his head had been shaven for execution when a look-alike confessed. Released in 1930, and later pardoned.

15. Stephen Grezschowiak & Max Rybarczyk (New York, 1930). Convicted with third man of felony murder and executed. Third man said these two were never involved.

16. Pietro Matera (New York, 1931). Death sentence for murder; commuted. In winter 1960, wife of the true killer confessed to having framed Matera—he was released after thirty years in prison.

17. Gus Collin Langley (North Carolina, 1932). Sentenced to death for robbery/murder, was twenty-five minutes from execution when technicality saved his life. Released and eventually pardoned after witnesses proved he was 400 miles away at time of crime.

18. Coke Brite & John Brite (California, 1936). Death sentences for murder commuted to life; paroled in 1952 after evidence that prosecution's case was based on perjured testimony.

19. Roosevelt Wilson (Alabama, 1937). Sentenced to death for rape, despite claims that "victim" consented. Jurors later said they believed act was consensual but that Wilson deserved to die simply for "messing around" with a white woman (Wilson was black).

20. Louis Hoffner (New York, 1940). Death sentence for murder commuted. Released in 1955 and indemnified for false imprisonment.

21. Abraham Podinker (New York, 1942). Death sentence for murder commuted. Sentence set aside in 1961 because prosecutor covered up perjured testimony of key witnesses.

22. William Lindley (California, 1943). Death sentence for murder commuted. True killer identified but never located. Lindley was never released or pardoned.

23. Silas Rogers (Virginia, 1943). Originally sentenced to death, released after nine years in prison. Governor termed Rogers a "victim of a gross miscarriage of justice."

24. Pvt. A. B. Richie (U.S. Army, 1945). Court martialled and sentenced to death for murder. Last-minute commutation by President Truman averted hanging. Pardoned in 1947 after another confessed.

25. Samuel Tito Williams (New York, 1947). Death sentence for murder. After almost sixteen years in prison (22 months on death row), released because confession had been coerced. Later compensated by the State.

26. John Valletutti (New York, 1947). Death sentence reversed on appeal. Police had beaten Valletutti into confessing, and actual killer later confessed.

27. David Almeida (Pennsylvania, 1947). Sentenced to death for his role in supermarket robbery during which policeman was killed. Later found that prosecution suppressed evidence showing victim killed by bullet from another cop's gun.

28. Ralph Lobaugh (Indiana, 1947). Death sentence for three rape-murders. Within three years, another man had been convicted of one of the crimes, and a third man had confessed to the other two. Lobaugh's sentence commuted to life; finally released in 1977.

29. Frank Smith (Connecticut, 1949). After eight execution dates had been set, new evidence found in 1954. Sentence commuted to life two hours before scheduled execution.

30. Gordon Morris (Texas, 1952). Death sentence commuted after murder victim's brother showed that Morris could not have committed the crime. Finally released.

31. Robert Ballard Bailey (West Virginia, 1950). Under death sentence for murder, received a reprieve 48 hours before scheduled execution. Conditionally pardoned in 1960, and released from the conditional pardon in 1966.

32. Edgar Labat & Clinton Poret (Louisiana, 1953). Two black men sentenced to death for raping a white woman and robbing her male friend. After a dozen stays of execution and sixteen years on death row, released because witnesses' testimony unraveled, alibi witnesses came forward, and evidence showed that one of defendants had been beaten into confessing.

Compiled by Senator Henry Metzenbaum

33. Lloyd Eldon Miller (Illinois, 1956). Death sentence for murder. Received a stay only hours before scheduled execution. Evidence that prosecution misrepresented paint smears on defendant's clothes as blood. Conviction set aside, and Miller released after 11 years in prison.

34. John Rexinger (California, 1957). Sentenced to death for rape, exonerated when true rapist confessed.

35. James Foster (Georgia, 1957). Based on erroneous eyewitness testimony of murder victim's wife, sentenced to death. Released when former policeman confessed to the crime.

36. Dale Bundy (Ohio, 1957). Sentenced to death for murders committed by a friend, who implicated Bundy. Acquitted after new trial.

37. Robert Shuler & Jerry Chatman (Florida, 1960). Two black men sentenced to death for raping a white woman. Freed in 1972 after proved that police had suppressed evidence and that plaster footcasts introduced at trial had been made in deputy sheriff's backyard.

38. Paul Imbler (California, 1961). Sentenced to death for murder, resentenced to life imprisonment after four years on death row. Awarded a new trial in 1969 after substantial evidence showed he was not guilty. Finally released after ten years in prison.

39. Thomas Wansley (Virginia, 1963). Black man sentenced to death for two rapes and robbery of white women. Both convictions overturned, the second one by Federal district court because of degree of prejudicial pretrial publicity.

40. Freddie Pitts & Wilbert Lee (Florida, 1963). Convicted in 1963 and again in 1972 for murder, served twelve years, mostly on death row. Finally released in 1975 after executive pardon. Another convict had confessed to the crime in 1966.

41. Calvin Sellers (Texas, 1965). Sentenced to death for armed robbery. In 1977, court found that original conviction was based on perjured testimony of two police officers.

42. Dave Keaton (Florida, 1971). Indicted erroneously with four others (the Quincy five) for robbery-murder, Keaton was the only one sentenced to death. Others confessed to the crime and were convicted. Keaton released in 1973 after State decided not to re prosecute.

43. Christopher Spicer (North Carolina, 1973). After death sentence for murder, new trial ordered for insufficiency of evidence. At second trial, jury acquitted Spicer after just 11 minutes of deliberation.

44. Thomas Gladish, Richard Kline, Clarence Smith & Richard Greer (Arizona, 1974). Four motorcyclists sentenced to death for kidnapping, rape, sodomy & murder. Fourteen months later, another confessed, a new trial was ordered, and the original indictment was dismissed. Released in December 1975.

45. Delbert Tibbs (Florida, 1974). Sentenced to death for attempted rape of 16-year-old white girl (Tibbs was black) and murder of her companion. Conviction overturned because not supported by the weight of the evidence—other than victim's unreliable testimony, no evidence that Tibbs was within 150 miles of scene of crime.

46. Johnny Ross (Louisiana, 1975). Sentenced to death for rape which occurred when he was 15. Released in 1981 when showed that his blood type did not match that of the rapist.

47. Robert Henry McDowell (North Carolina, 1979). Black man sentenced to death for murder of 4-year-old white girl. Received stay days before scheduled execution when victim's mother implicated victim's stepfather. Conviction then reversed.

48. Anibal Jaramillo (Florida, 1980). Sentenced to death for two drug-related murders. State Supreme Court reversed conviction for insufficient evidence.

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THE PORTABLE MARK TWAIN: Huckleberry Finn and the Mysterious Stranger complete. Selections from A Connecticut Yankee, Pudd'n'head Wilson, the Autobiography and other works. Letters, essays, and The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County. \$6.95 ~~8.50~~ #1

THE KORAN: A translation that retains the beauty of the original, altering the traditional arrangement to increase understanding. \$3.95 ~~4.25~~ #2

NICOLAS NICKLEBY by Charles Dickens: \$4.50 ~~5.00~~ #3

DC MAGAZINES: A LITERARY RETROSPECTIVE. This work contains an anthology of pieces from three of Washington's most important literary magazines: Portfolio, Voyages and Dryad. Editor Richard Peabody has also included a listing of literary magazines published here from the 18th century on and a list of alternative newspapers and arts magazines published since the sixties. Was \$7.95, now only \$6.00 ~~7.50~~ #4.00

THE PORTABLE HAWTHORNE: 'The Scarlet Letter' complete; selections from 'The House of Seven Gables,' 'The Blitheside Romance,' 'The Marble Faun,' and thirteen tales. Also selections from notebooks and letters. \$6.95 ~~7.50~~ #5

ROBERTS RULES OF ORDER: Indispensable to anyone running a meeting. \$3.95 ~~4.25~~ #1.00

LOVEJOYS COLLEGE GUIDE: A complete reference book covering over 3000 American colleges and universities. \$8.95 ~~9.50~~ #3.00

CHAMPIONSHIP RACQUETBALL: A complete guide to the sport featuring skills, strategy, conditioning and drills. Part of the West Point Sports/Fitness Series. \$4.95 ~~5.50~~ #1 #2.00

THE I HATE PREPPIES HANDBOOK: A Guide for the Rest of Us. If you're tired of hearing about preppies this is the book for you. \$3.95 ~~4.25~~ #1.00

RICHARD BACH: JONATHAN LIVINGSTON SEAGULL \$2.50 ~~3.00~~ #2

JOHN UPDIKE: RABBIT RUN \$3.50 ~~4.00~~ #2

THE STORIES OF JOHN CHEEVER \$8.50 ~~9.00~~ #2

HOMER: THE ODYSSEY. 2.25 ~~2.50~~ #1

CALLIGRAPHY MADE EASY: A beginner's workbook. Easy lessons shows you how to create beautiful lettering for unique gifts, stationary and invitations. \$8.95 ~~9.50~~ #6

THE RIF SURVIVAL HANDBOOK: How to Manage Your Money if You're Unemployed. John May has written a book about the money side of unemployment and the search for a new job. It shows you how to organize yourself to make ends meet, to handle your cash to gain confidence in yourself and to free yourself to concentrate on what's really important: finding a new job. Covers the field from budgeting to borrowing to bankruptcy. John May is president of a financial planning and management consulting firm that advises government and private organizations. He has run RIF seminars at agencies and organizations for workers losing their jobs. \$4.95 ~~5.50~~ #3

THE ESSENTIAL EARTHMAN: Henry Mitchell on Gardening. This is not just another book on gardening but the thoughts of an enthusiast who comes to the subject with reverence, passion, humor and a sober knowledge of human frailty. The Essential Earthman believes, for example, "a lawn 17 by 20 feet is just fine, if you think a lawnless life is not worth living *** But I suspect many gardeners would do well to think of something besides grass and the little noisy juggernauts you cut with." This is a collection of many of Mitchell's most popular pieces from the Washington Post. \$12.95 ~~14.00~~ #8

THE NEWYORK TIMES BOOK OF HOUSE PLANTS. The classic guide to house plants. \$6.95 ~~7.50~~ #4

THE THIRD OLD HOUSE CATALOGUE: The essential where-to-get-it and how-to-use-it guide to restoring, decorating, and furnishing the period house. Featuring 6000 completely new and useful products, services and suppliers. \$9.95 ~~10.50~~ #7

THE PORTABLE OSCAR WILDE: The complete novel "The Picture of Dorian Gray;" prison memoirs complete and unexpurgated; two complete plays, "Salome" and "The Importance of Being Earnest;" Selections from three major comedies; letters, reviews; poems; "Phrases and Philosophies for the Use of the Young." \$6.95 ~~7.50~~ #5

THE ELEMENTS OF STYLE: As the Boston Globe put it: "No book in shorter space with fewer words, will help any writer more than this persistent little volume." By William Strunk and E.B. White. \$1.95 ~~2.50~~ #4.00

THEODORE DREISER: SISTER CARRIE \$2.25 ~~2.50~~ #2
DOSTOYEVSKY: CRIME & PUNISHMENT \$2.25 ~~2.50~~ #2
SINCLAIR LEWIS: BABBIT \$2.50 ~~3.00~~ #2

THE PORTABLE MELVILLE: "Typee" and "Billy Budd" complete, portions of four other novels, stories, travel journals, letters, poems and other writings. \$6.05 ~~6.50~~ #5

CANCER AND VITAMIN C: The remarkable research and theses of Ewan Cameron and Linus Pauling. An alternative look at treatment of the Big C. \$5.95 ~~6.50~~ #4.5

COUNTRY NEW ENGLAND INNS: This is a 1982-1983 edition not-to be confused with a similar book listed in our sale catalog. This one is much more complete and includes maps and rates and illustrations. \$5.95 ~~6.50~~ #3

COUNTRY INNS LODGES AND HISTORIC HOTELS OF THE MID ATLANTIC STATES: Descriptions, rates and illustrations. \$5.95 ~~6.50~~ #3

THE FEINGOLD COOKBOOK FOR HYPERACTIVE CHILDREN: If you have a hyperactive child or are worried about food additives this book is full of simple, healthy, tasty recipes. \$5.95 ~~6.50~~ #3

ERICA JONG: FEAR OF FLYING \$3.50 ~~4.00~~ #2

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER: THE DEERSLAYER: \$2.95 ~~3.50~~ #1

CHARLES DICKENS: DAVID COPPERFIELD: \$2.50 ~~3.00~~ #1

THE DC REPORT

WORKING MOTHERS' CAPITAL

• DC is the working mothers' capital of the nation. A new study by Donnelley Marketing Information Services shows that more than two-thirds of the mothers in the city are taking home paychecks, compared with 56% nationwide. The survey also revealed a high percentage of working mothers in the Carolinas and Georgia where women traditionally have worked in textile mills.

GEORGETOWN WATERFRONT

• Community groups are battling against a National Park Service plan to release an easement it holds on Georgetown waterfront land, thereby permitting construction of a 60-foot high hotel and office complex by Washington Harbour Associates. The land involved is subject to flooding, the development would further disperse waterfront land to commercial interests (although WHA offers to provide public access to the waterfront) and would add to the commercialization of a residential community that is already inundated with over one million square feet of office space. Ann Satterthwaite, a city planner and vice president of the Citizens Association of Georgetown calls it "a pure David and Goliath battle."

POLICE REVIEW BOARD BOYCOTTED

The police civilian complaint review board is being boycotted by police officers being accused of misconduct. The officers are being encouraged in this by the Fraternal Order of Police which tells officers not to appear even if they are subpoenaed. According to board chair Goler Butcher, the board spends half its time trying to get reluctant police officers to appear. Since the board was formed in 1982 it has received 1300 complaints of misconduct including 500 complaints of police harassment and over 400 complaints of use of excessive force. About ten percent of cases have come to hearing and a total of 21 complaints have been sustained. Police chief Turner has accepted the board's recommendations in only five of the 21 cases referred to him.

MCCLEAN GARDENS PLANS OKAYED

• The Zoning Commission has given the go-ahead for new development at McLean Gardens and this time it looks as though it will actually fly. The commission approved a minimum of 563 dwelling units and a maximum of 44,600 square feet of office space. A health club may be included. The height of the buildings can't exceed 82 feet and only 28% of the lot can be covered. The stone wall along Wisconsin Avenue will be repaired and maintained and the developer will apply for landmark status for the wall.

METRO COMPLAINTS

Only three percent of the 20,000 consumer calls Metro got last fiscal year were to compliment the system. Complaints about buses increased almost a third. The leading complaint was about no-show buses. Other complaints included late buses, buses that didn't stop where they should, and poor driving. Major complaints against the subway concerned rude personnel, followed by difficulties with the complex fare machines.

METRO COALITION

A new coalition has been formed to fight proposed fare hikes. Called Coalition for Fair Transit Finance, the group is unusual since it represents both DC and suburban activists. Says chair Rick Rybeck, "Continued escalation of fares will lead to declines in ridership. That will necessitate further fare increases, starting a cycle that will destroy transit." The coalition accuses Metro of "balancing its billion-dollar books on the backs of the riders."

CUTTING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Among the oddities of this year's budget was Marion Barry's attempt to cut 200 firefighters from the payroll. The council's judiciary committee promptly put the money back into the budget. Unlike police departments, there is a close relationship between fire department manning and results. To cut back the fire department at the time that the city is experiencing an extraordinary leap in fire-related deaths is strange, to say the least.

SLATING CONTROVERSY

Mark Plotkin and Kirk Rankin have asked Democratic State Committee chair Ted Gay to end the practice of listing candidates for the state committee on the primary ballot by slate names such as 'Unity 84.' They further object to the practice of allowing members of a slate to gain ballot position as a unit rather than drawing for their place as individuals. In a letter to Gay they note that the Board of Elections prohibits designations such as Dr., Rev., Rabbi, Col., Esq. Md., Ph.D., etc on the ballot. Rankin and Plotkin argue that "the use of the designation 'Unity 84' after a candidate's name is an attempt to elevate certain candidates above others." They added that they are prepared to take legal action if Gay does not rule in their favor. Plotkin is an unaffiliated candidate for the DC State Committee.

CHANGE IN CRIME RATE 1982-1983

Homicide	-4%
Forcible Rape	-7%
Attempted Rape	+12%
Robbery	-16%
Aggravated Assault	NC
Burglary	-16%
Larceny	-12%
Auto theft	-3%
TOTAL	-12%

SAVE AND COMPARE

The Save Historic Rhodes Tavern Initiative Committee has nominated 29 persons to the mayor for appointment to the seven-member Rhodes Tavern Advisory Board, which is to negotiate with Oliver Carr for preservation of the historic building. You may want to compare this list with the mayor's final appointments. Here are the committee's recommendations:

- Historians: J. Kirkpatrick Flack, Keith Melder, Jean Pablo, Nelson Rimensnyder, Elizabeth Miller.
- Architects: David Fogle, Louis Fry Jr., Gilberto Gerald, Richard Ridley, John Wiebenson
- Architectural Historians: James Goode, David Sellin, Kathleen Wood, Elizabeth Miller.
- Attorneys: Tersh Boasberg, William Dobrovir, Ann Hume Loikow, Rohulamin Quander, Calude Roxborough, William Schultz, Richard Wolf.
- Economists/Real Estate Analysts: Leonard Hacker, Jerome Paige, Judith Reynolds, William Washburn III.
- Citizens: Margaret Hare, John Kinnard, Richard Rausch, Rick Sowell, Minnie Woodson

FURTHERMORE

- COG reports that building permits declined 43% in DC last year while increasing 84% area-wide.
- First Union Station, then the Cathedral, now the convention center — three examples of the major contemporary problem in architecture: the art of building a roof has disappeared. The convention center has sprung numerous leaks in its 9.7 acres of roofing. The center's officials, in between positioning the buckets, say that's normal for a roof of that size.
- Among the cuts made by the council's housing committee in the mayor's budget: \$500,000 requested to provide mortgage foreclosure assistance to low and moderate income homeowners. Here is a small

REPORT CARD

Here's our report card on the mayor and city council. Generally speaking, we give 2 points plus or minus for votes on key issues (three in special cases) and one point plus or minus for introducing legislation or taking a public stand on an issue. This month:

• The mayor gains a point each for raising downtown commercial assessments and reaching an agreement with the Bethesda Chevy-Chase Rescue Squad. He loses a point for failing to get his cops to appear before the civilian complaint review board and for recommending that Reno Road traffic patterns be kept largely unchanged. So no net change in his point total.

• John Ray gains a point for introducing legislation that would require health insurance policies to cover medical and psychological treatment of drug and alcohol abuse.

• The city council did its usual minimal job on the budget. Just for the record, a \$12 million cut in a \$2 billion budget leaves the budget 99.4% intact, or just slightly less pure than Ivory Soap. Two points off for all members of the council except Kane and Wilson who voted against the budget.

Here are this month's grades, cumulative from the beginning of 1983.

GRADE	NAME	SCORE
A	KANE	14
B	WILSON	11
B	MASON	9
C	WINTER	-2
C	SHACKLETON	-3
C	SMITH	-4
C	CLARKE	-4
D	MOORE	-8
D	RAY	-9
D	SPAULDING	-11
D	CRAWFORD	-11
F	BARRY	-14
F	JARVIS	-15

but noteworthy example of false economy. The city could cover its assistance by obtaining an equity position in the homes for which it provided funds — equity that would in the long run provide a profit to the city, but because of a traditional bias against the city government making any money no one suggests that approach.

- The Dupont Circle Neighborhood Commission has joined in the opposition to tax increases this year. *** The commission also named Vernon Palmer as staff coordinator to replace Kathy Lipscomb. *** New address for the commission is 1525 New Hampshire Ave. NW. DC 20036.

- Raleigh's, which has been in business here for more than 70 years, is looking for someone to purchase the operation.

- William Cochran has been elected chair of the Georgetown neighborhood commission.

- The Democratic State Committee meets in the city council chambers, May 5, 8 pm. It holds its annual election of officers on June 7.

- Those increased assessments on downtown commercial properties are long overdue, despite all the hue and cry. The city is placing greater emphasis on actual sales figures which has helped to increase the assessments. Remember, though, that the effect won't be certain until the council deals with the tax rate on these assessments.

- If the traffic on the Beltway seems excessive, it is. The 20-year-old road was built to handle 115,000 vehicles a day and is now carrying 126,000 to 149,000. Worse, traffic on the Beltway increased 22% between 1981 and 1982. Lt. John Himmelman of the Maryland State Police, when asked by the Washington Times what could be done about the situation, said, "Nothing, nothing at all. The Beltway was never meant to be a commuter road. *** But, unfortunately, everyone builds where the roads are."

- A research project on married graduate students entering the job market is looking for volunteer couples to be interviewed. The project requires filling out a questionnaire, plus two personal interviews, which may be held in your home. All participants will be offered a free workshop on balancing career and family responsibilities. Call 548-0794.

- Bright Morning Star, the activist song group in the tradition of the Weavers that includes Washingtonian Ken Giles, is about to release another record. The new album combines some classical and folk music styles in a medley on war and peace. Write Ken at 5334 42nd St. NW, if you'd like to know how to get a copy of the record when it comes out.

- Some years back, we pointed out in an exclusive ignored by the rest of the media that the District Building was something of a firetrap. So it's good to hear that the mayor plans to overhaul the 76-year-old building and get rid of numerous fire code violations. Renovations begin sometime next year.

- John Wilson's thoughts on the mayor's proposed new spending for various social services: "I don't think those areas will see a dime of that money. It's be reprogrammed for pay raises. [Mayor Barry] knows it. I know it. The only one that needs to be convinced is the press."

- Sonia Johnson, feminist and presidential candidate of the Citizens Party will speak at St. Stephen's Church, 16th & Newton NW, on April 13 beginning at 730 pm. The program is part of a Lenten series sponsored by the Community for Creative Non-Violence. Info: 332-4332.

The city council needs a lot more pressure to vote in favor of the bottle deposit bill introduced by Hilda Mason and Polly Shackleton. ... Wesley Watkins has been named executive director of the local ACLU. He has a long background in civil rights and civil liberties litigation. Marion Barry has finally worked out an agreement with the Bethesda Chevy-Chase Rescue Squad after strong protests against his attempt to limit BCC's entry into the District. The new



Roses & Thorns

- Roses to WMAL for backing off of its plan to drop long-time night police reporter Larry Krebs from its staff. Krebs, who's been on the beat for thirty years, for the last 21 reporting over the phone to disc jockey Bill Mayhugh, gives a flavor to this city you don't find anyplace else.

- Roses to the DC school system for sending some of its administrative personnel to corporate management training programs. For example, 26 school officers recently went through a Xerox training program. Ten other corporations are involved in helping design programs for the DC staff.

- Roses to the DC Board of Elections which is beginning to show signs of getting its act together. The board recently sent out 199,000 verification forms to people on their master list. If you did not receive one of these forms and think you are registered call 727-2525.

DC VOTER REGISTRATION

January 1984

	Republican	Democrats	D.C. Statehood	Other	Totals
WARD 1					
Master	1,361	17,473	203	2,575	21,612
Auxiliary	2,600	23,014	349	6,428	32,391
WARD 2					
Master	2,495	15,993	118	3,177	21,783
Auxiliary	4,378	22,352	251	7,633	34,614
WARD 3					
Master	6,520	18,088	72	4,423	29,103
Auxiliary	7,684	15,057	142	7,560	30,443
WARD 4					
Master	1,217	27,942	129	2,487	31,775
Auxiliary	1,595	19,279	154	3,389	24,417
WARD 5					
Master	932	24,980	165	2,287	28,364
Auxiliary	1,319	20,430	180	3,207	25,136
WARD 6					
Master	1,220	19,737	121	2,598	23,676
Auxiliary	2,027	22,162	268	4,230	28,687
WARD 7					
Master	821	22,163	114	2,159	25,257
Auxiliary	1,252	20,956	172	3,083	25,463
WARD 8					
Master	293	12,617	84	1,411	14,405
Auxiliary	1,029	21,193	212	3,152	25,586
TOTALS: MASTER	14,859	158,993	1,006	21,117	195,975
AUXILIARY	21,844	164,443	1,728	38,682	226,737
GRAND TOTALS	36,743	323,436	2,734	59,799	422,712

agreement places some restrictions on BCC, such as how far south it can come (2900 block of Wisconsin, for example) but should ease tensions between the BCC Squad and District firefighters. Although the Board of Elections has approved an initiative on the election of the People's Counsel, People V High Utility Bills has withdrawn a companion initiative that would call for an elected public service commission. It did so after lawyers raised questions as to whether an initiative that amends the city charter is legal. PHUB might have been able to win in court but didn't think it could raise the money to do so. A report from the Council of Government says that DC has the region's lowest household income but the second-highest rate of growth in household income. The COG analysis also found that the number of DC residents below the poverty level dropped 1% between 1970 and 1980 while poverty was growing 15-32% in suburban counties, suggesting that DC didn't solve its problems in the 70s so much as export them.

The Southwest Neighborhood Commission reports some improvements at Waterside Mall including a number of new merchants but says the ill-fated shopping center still is "farless than what was promised and hoped for." Renovation has finally started on the Willard Hotel with a 1986 completion date. The unfunded portion of pensions for DC teachers, police officers, fire fighters and judges will, according to city hall estimates, reach \$13.5 billion by the year 2004. DC now has the longest school year of for its public schools of any statesystem in the country. DC's school year is 184 days. The shortest is Missouri with 174 days.

In January Neil Seldman reported on the city's sludge problem and urged that composting be increased. Well, the city struck a deal with surrounding jurisdictions to get rid of the current mounds of treated effluent and the mayor says DC will up its composting from 100 tons a day to 250 tons a day by next September. This sounds like a lot until you realize that DC was composting 300-400 tons a day last summer. The pothole hotline is 767-8527 during working hours. The city estimates that it gets 80% of its pothole identifications from citizen calls. After being denied the right to vote for neighborhood commissioners last fall, you get to vote three times this year. May 1 is the primary election for delegate and local and national party officials as well the presidential preference contest. September 11 is the primary for city council and our prospective senators and representatives under the statehood plan. November 6 is the general election. The Board of Elections has a calendar of important fiing dates available by calling 727-2525.

Latest in the seemingly endless series of attempts by Barry and his friends to seize power wherever they find it is Ivanhoe Donaldson's reported bid to become chair of the local Demoratic committee. Donaldson has picked up papers to run as a committeeman from Ward One. The present chair, Ted Gay, got in trouble with Barry for keeping the committee neutral during the 1982 mayoral primary. He has beaten down a previous attempt by Barry to unseat him.

The Growth of Hunger

[From a summary of a report by the Citizens Commission on Hunger in New England]:

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Hunger is a widespread a serious problem again in the nation. Moreover, every national study conducted in the past year, some by federal agencies, has reached similar conclusions. All available evidence reveals not only has hunger returned as a serious problem but that its incidence is increasing.

<<<<>>>>

In the 1960s, hunger was identified as a problem among "traditional poor" in particular geographical areas of the nation. Today, these Americans have been joined by others who were not poor and not hungry several years ago. Hunger is not longer confined to Appalachia, Indian reservations and migrant camps. It exists throughout the nation. Hunger is a problem which cuts across lines of race, ethnicity and sometimes even class. Hunger brings together a diverse cross-section of Americans -- children and infants, parents who have neither jobs nor unemployment insurance, formerly middle-class executives without work or the means to buy food, and elderly citizens who sometimes go without food for days each month.

<<<<>>>>

Evidence from studies in various states shows both acute and chronic malnutrition of an alarming nature among children under the age of six. Significant numbers are failing to grow normally and, as a result, are underweight and stunted.

<<<<>>>>

Americans living in poverty and hunger experience stresses which frequently destroy family relationships. Far from the mythical notion of the strong family surviving difficult times, the commission found that many are slowly destroyed by economic hardship. Fathers 'desert' mothers to make them eligible for federal assistance. Heads of once comfortable households lose job then car then home, trying to provide for family members. Neighborhood thefts increase -- thefts of food. Young mothers are driven to prostitution. And family members become sick, physically and emotionally.

<<<<>>>>

The reappearance of hunger in America is not the result of mistakes or the unforeseen outcome of policies and programs. Hunger exists as a direct result of a series of governmental actions taken over the past decade or so, actions which have been most dramatic in impact during the past several years.

America may be unique among industrialized nations in the manner in which it cares for its most vulnerable citizens. Its safety net is weak and incomplete. Other industrial nations have joblessness; some have poverty. America stands unique in its wealth, on the one hand, and its high proportion of impoverished citizens on the other.

Government policies have weakened the safety net in the United States. Between 1970-1982, AFDC families lost 34% of their income in real dollars. Unemployment last year reached its highest point since the Great Depression, yet only 39% of the jobless workers receive unemployment insurance. And 34 million Americans live in poverty -- an increase of 5 million in the last three years.

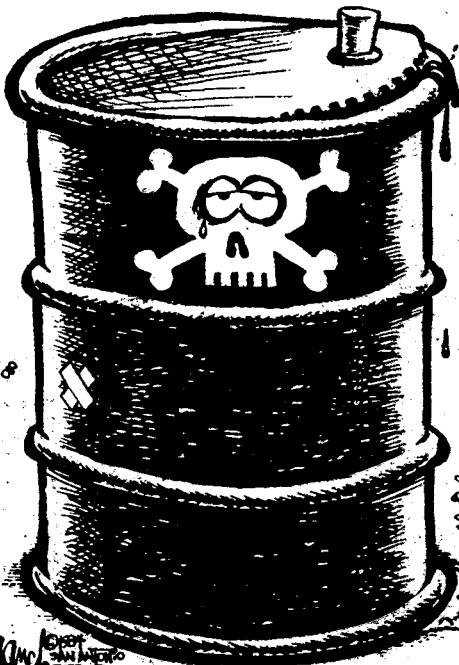
At the very time that these conditions developed, government leaders enacted the most severe cuts in federal assistance programs in the nation's history. Some \$12.2 billion were taken from children eating school lunches and families who received food stamps. Participation in these two programs diminished as poverty and unemployment rose dramatically.

<<<<>>>>

Hunger does not exist due to our inability to end it. In the 1960s, following documentation of widespread hunger in America, the nation undertook programs to address it. Several years later physicians returned to areas where hunger had been rampant. They still saw poverty but hunger had diminished substantially. America's programs -- food stamps, school lunches, and supplemental feeding for children and the elderly -- worked. Hunger has increased because the programs which virtually eliminated it only a decade ago were weakened.

(The Commission's report, which is contains summaries of particular studies, statistics and charts, is available through the commission c/o the Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave, L-7, Boston, MA 02115. 617-732-1265.

WON'T YOU HELP?



It seems that no matter how many people want nuclear power, no one wants nuclear waste. As a result, there are many homeless barrels out there waiting for a dumpsite. If you or your community have a few acres to spare, won't you fill out the form below? It's a gesture that you, your children, their children, and their children will be able to point to with pride forever.

Yes! I want to adopt _____ barrels of nuclear waste!

Name _____ Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

FOSTER POISON PROGRAM

AFFINITY POLITICS

Readers may have found this corner last month curiously indifferent to the fact that Gary Hart had just won the New Hampshire primary. The problem was that the cabbage patch candidate had gained 20-30 points in the polls and gone on to victory between the time this journal went to bed and the time it finally got to you.

The fact that I was not alone is small solace. But what I'm really disturbed about is that we've moved into a period in which political instability may become the norm. Once, all politicians had to sow before they reaped. Now it appears necessary merely to give the impression that one would have sown if a sufficiently large audience had been around at the time.

Life is once again imitating art, in this case television, a notoriously unstable medium. Television requires, above all else, movement and has made us addicts of hyperkinesis in many other aspects of our life -- from music and dance to journalism and politics. Further, television has a natural companion in sports, to which ancient and honorable cultural element it has added its own sense of impatience -- demanding not just winners and losers but constantly changing winners and losers. To understand politics today one must spend less time with David Broder and more time with 'Star Search' and 'Wide World of Sports.'

What Gary Hart did first in New Hampshire would simply not have been possible without television. Not just because news of his successful earlier probe in Iowa could not have been spread to so many so fast, but because there would not have been such a large natural constituency for a candidate whose politics were as telegenically ambiguous as those of Hart. Interestingly, it was the ideologists who faded first in the primaries. In less than a month the choice came down to orange, raspberry or lemon-lime Jello. I heard one television commentator report that Hart did equally well among liberal, conservative and moderate Democrats in Florida -- a



TOPICS

Sam Smith



neat trick that would have been impossible a few years ago.

What Hart seemed to understand, and Mondale didn't, was that the very concept of constituencies may be outmoded. They have been replaced at least in part by affinity groups. Politics involves not so much ideas, new or old, as sensations, sympathetic or negative. With not more than two percent in the defense budget between them, Mondale, Hart and Glenn represented most of all different personalities and styles.

It is virtually impossible to argue about this sort of politics. It comes down to a matter of personal preference, one's relative affinity with the candidates. I could tell you that, among the three, Mondale would be my easy favorite -- a man of intelligence and experience but with a modesty, decency and heart that is becoming too rare in politics. I could tell you that Gary Hart has too much artifice, ambition and self-satisfaction for my liking.

But so what? So what if I'm sure I've seen him before in a red sports jacket and an ABC sports logo interviewing an Olympic skier? So what if he seems at worst a parody of movie politicians and at best reminds me of a technocratic suburban county executive? So what if I don't like the self-important edge in his humor? That's not an argument; it's just another perception.

What counts is not ideas, issues or experience, but the aggregate of perceptions. And early this year that aggregate, formed in no small part by the expectations and idealizations provided by television, turned in Gary Hart's favor. If Mondale loses it will not be so much because of anything he said or did as the way he looked and acted. Don't feel too bad, Fritz; they just needed a younger guy for the part.

Happily, if Hart gets nominated he could have the same effect on Reagan. The beauty of touchy-feely politics is that you don't have to say you made a mistake the last time around -- i.e. voting for Reagan. All you have to do is accept the argument that it's time for a new season with a new show, to feel that Reagan was fine in his day, but

.....
Fortunately, Hart's politics are far better than the strange, frightening and whimsical process that started propelling him in the primaries. But we may not be so lucky next time.

VOTE IF YOU LOVE JESUS

The past few weeks have given evidence to support Benjamin Whichcote's aphorism that "among politicians the esteem of religion is profitable; the principles of it are troublesome." Seldom has the Lord's name been taken in vain with such consistency, length, sanctimony, hypocrisy and self-service as during the debate on the school prayer amendments. Obscured in this certainly ridiculous and possibly blasphemous performance was that leaders of the United Methodist church, the United Church of Christ, the Episcopal Church, the Lutheran churches, the Baptist Church, a number of Jewish groups and the Presbyterian Church USA indicated that they really didn't need these amendments to carry out God's work and, in some cases, argued that it would hurt more than help.

But the members of the Election Year Synod of the United Church of Capitol Hill knew better. If this were mere political posturing it would be only an aggravation. But this has been no abstract constitutional or theological debate. When you come right down to it, what at least some of these folks were up to was trying to establish an official religion for the United States. Led by that great theologian and very occasional parishioner in the White House, what a disturbing number of advocates really want is to spread their own pop theology across the land, to make God as simple and ubiquitous as pledging allegiance to the flag. This is why they don't give a hoot about what the older sects think. Their god is the god of the television evangelist, the god of the Redskins (some of whom lamentably lent their support to the project), the god of corporate Christianity as practiced at Kiwanis breakfasts, the god of the Reader's Digest.

It is certainly not, for example, the god of the World Council of Churches-- for I overheard one of the leaders of the prayer amendment drive explaining to a constituent that that body was, after all, a leading communist front organization. It is not the god of the numerous churches that opposed the amendment. It is not a god any self-respecting agnostic or atheist would want to be converted to. It is the plastic dashboard divinity of the unctuous politician and self-justifying businessman.

You won't find them admitting it,

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but it's there between the lines. Give them a prayer amendment and the next thing you know you'll have to sing "Jesus Loves Me" before you get to see the NFL in Christian combat. They're not doing this for religious liberty; it's plain old-fashioned evangelical proselytizing. Thus they prove the very danger that opponents have suggested. Even before they get their amendment, they know how and to whom we should pray.

James Cardinal Gibbons, in 'The Faith of Our Fathers,' noted that "a civil ruler dabbling in religion is as reprehensible as a clergyman dabbling in politics. Both render themselves odious as well as ridiculous."

Mr. J. Christ, in his manner, had a milder suggestion:

"When thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are: for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou has shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

Which is not -- as long as you don't take it as literally as James Watt, bad advice.

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PARKING**

VDT NEWS covers the video display terminal scene. Write PO Box 1799, Grand Central Station, NYC NY 10163.

FROM GUNBOATS TO DIPLOMACY; NEW US POLICIES FOR LATIN AMERICA: Edited by Richard Newfarmer and published by Johns Hopkins Press (\$11.95 ppbk), this book emphasizes the need for national reconciliation in Latin America as the only solution to political tensions there.

WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE organizer's training program, July 20-30. Political philosophy, current issues and techniques of organizing are explored through discussions with experienced people and sharing with others. Cost \$220. To receive an application and brochure, contact WRL, 339 Lafayette Street, New York City, NY 10012 (212-228-0450). Application deadline June 1.

SHEPHERD SHELLING

In all the coverage of the Marines redeploying out of Lebanon (as in General Custer redeploying to heaven), you may have missed the fact that when the Italians left, children hugged them and adults gave them flowers. The Italians left Lebanon with a hospital at which 60,000 persons of differing faiths had received aid. The Americans departed with no flowers and no hugs, leaving behind them the damage done by offshore shelling and a memorable quote from Navy Secretary Lehman who said that when you're firing 16-inch shells, "you cannot preclude hitting the odd shepherd in the hills."

TIP OF THE MONTH

From the Boston Globe comes word of Carl Yastrezemski's visit to Tip O'Neill. O'Neill told him, "Let me tell you a story. When I took this office there was no furniture. We go up to the Smithsonian and my secretary finds a desk that belong to president Grover Cleveland, dated 1892-1896. Right after he is elected, Reagan comes to my office and he see the plate on my desk that says Grover Cleveland."

He turns to me as says, 'Tip, I played that guy in the movies.'

"I say, 'No you didn't, you played Grover Cleveland Alexander, the pitcher.' Imagine, I had to tell him who he played in the movie."

POLITICAL DIGEST

NUCLEAR POWER

Kansas state regulators said that utility bills could increase 60-138% under several alternative payments plans under review for the Wolf Creek nuclear plant.

The Supreme Court rejected a challenge to a federal rule that permits nuclear waste to be hauled through major urban areas.

HEALTH

The Supreme Court declined to block the trial of hundreds of suits brought by Vietnam vets against the manufacturers of Agent Orange.

The number of children killed in accidents in 1983 was the lowest ever according to the National Safety Council. The council cited, among other things, improved local and federal regulation affecting such things as bottle-caps for drugs and poisons, car safety seats, home smoke detectors and toys and furniture.

PEACE

The Dartmouth College Board of Trustees endorsed the concept of a ROTC program.

JUSTICE

The Senate voted unanimously in favor of a bill that would establish a mandatory sentence of 15 years to life for armed robbery and armed burglary in federal prosecutions pursued with the concurrence of state authorities.

The Senate passed a bill that provided for a criminal penalty for robbery of a controlled substance. The Senate voted 63-32 in favor of the death penalty for most serious federal crimes. Among Senate

liberals voting for the bill were Bradley, Moynihan, Specter.

A study by Robert Markush of the University of Alabama suggests that the suicide rate could be cut by 6000 deaths a year with a reduction in the number of guns around. Suicide rates are the highest in places like the Rocky Mountain region where gun ownership is high and lowest in the Mid-Atlantic area which also has a low gun ownership rate.

ECONOMICS

The House voted 309-78 to establish a select committee on hunger "to conduct a continuing comprehensive study and review of the problems of hunger and malnutrition."

ENVIRONMENT

The Environmental Protection Agency is considering a ban on leaded gasoline. There is growing evidence that the lead in gasoline is an important contributor to lead levels in children -- especially inner city children. Says EPA director William Ruckelshaus, "What it does is affect

TWELVE STATES WHERE JIMMY CARTER LOST BY LESS THAN 5% OF THE VOTE

STATE	REAGAN MARGIN	% NOT VOTING
Alabama	1%	50%
Arkansas	1%	46%
Delaware	2%	44%
Kentucky	2%	49%
Maine	3%	34%
Mass.	>1%	41%
Mississippi	1%	46%
New York	3%	52%
North Car.	2%	54%
South Car.	1%	57%
Tennessee	>1%	50%
Wisconsin	5%	34%

the IQ. It really lowers the IQ." Recent surveys indicate that as many as 17% of motorists are putting leaded-gas into cars designed for lead-free gas in order to get the lower price and in the belief that it will improve the performance of their engines. Recently, concern over EDB, an additive in leaded gas, has added to the pressure to take action on leaded gas.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Supreme Court ruled that anti-sex discrimination laws must be applied only to those programs at universities and colleges actually receiving federal funds. Previously, the government had taken the position that any acceptance of federal funds meant that federal anti-discrimination rules applied to all campus programs. The Reagan administration challenged that interpretation.

BANKING

New York state has become the first state to tell banks how fast they must clear checks. Checks for less than \$100 must clear in one business day. Checks up to \$2500 must clear in two to six days depending on the location of the paying bank. California has a similar law that goes into effect in July. Other states considering legislation include Maryland, Massachusetts, and Florida.

THE SEXES

Oklahoma's legislature has voted down a measure which would have granted women equal status with men under the marriage laws.

Angry veterans groups told a Senate subcommittee in February that they would work to defeat the Equal Rights Amendment if it isn't amended to protect hiring preferences currently given to veterans seeking public jobs.

Most of the 40 million women employed in the US still hold

traditionally female jobs according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For example, 99.1% of the secretaries in this country are women. That's down from 99.2% ten years earlier.

ORGANIZING

Mayor Sue Harmon of Salem, Oregon, is organizing a national lobbying group called Officials for Social Responsibility. The pitch is less money for nukes and more for the cities.

EDUCATION

The Association of American Publishers says we spend \$50 billion a year on alcohol, but less than a billion on school textbooks. The group says school books aren't even a big item in school budgets, taking up less than a penny of every education dollar.

HOUSING

California governor Deukmejian has called for abolition of rent control statewide.

First National Bank of Chicago has formed a Neighborhood Banking Division that plans to make \$100 million in loans for low and middle-income neighborhoods.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

To Report Fraud

To report waste, fraud or abuse in military spending, call 800-424-9098, a toll-free number. In the Washington area, call 800-5080. Both numbers are operative Monday through Friday from 8 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Eastern standard time. Or write Defense Hotline, the Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301. Callers need not give their names, though they are encouraged to so investigators can get back to them for more information, if necessary.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1984

Dear 800-424-9098:
I want to report a giant fraud on the American people. Some liar in a white house has said that \$300,000,000,000 a year will buy Americans peace when all it will buy them (the lucky ones) is a sweet death (others not so sweet.)
What are you going to do about this fraud?

(signed)irate Citizen

-7111

WEATHER Cont'd

birth defects. Further, more than half the respondents reported repeated eyestrain, muscle pain or exhaustion. 9-To-5, the National Association of Working Women, notes that the responses did not represent a statistically random sample of office workers. Adding that the research on VDTs has not always been of the highest scientific calibre, 9-To-5 representative Janice Blood said, "What we're asking is that scientific studies be done." <<<>>> Army researcher Barry Smith says office VDTs may be worse for your hearing than a week of listening to heavy metal. The reason is that some of the screens emit a soft, high-pitched tone that is intense enough to cause damage. Rock music, he says, is like a butter knife compared with the VDTs razor-blade effect. For most people, the symptoms start with a persistent ringing in the ears.

COOKIE SELLERS CRUMBLE

To head off a boycott of their annual cookie sale by an anti-abortion group, Girl Scout leaders in the Detroit area have revised a proposed program on teenage sexuality to no longer mention birth control or abortion. The program, originally known as "The Tennessee Pregnancy Prevention and Intervention Project," had its title changed to "Human Sexuality, A Shared Concern" in the wake of the protests.

DC BOOKSHELF

JOHN WIEBENSON'S MAP OF WASHINGTON: Done in Wieb's wry and pointed style, this map was drawn for the Bicentennial and is now available for 40% off at \$1.50.

WASHINGTON: Constance Green's Pulitzer Prize-winning comprehensive history of Washington is now available in paperback for only \$9.50. The basic book of DC history.

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR WASHINGTON STUDIES AND DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR LOCAL COLLECTIONS: This is a revised and enlarged edition of an outstanding bibliography of Washington materials that has been out of print for several years. It has been compiled and annotated by Perry G. Fisher of the Columbia Historical Society and Linda J. Lear of George Washington University. There are nearly 350 entries in the new edition, as well as updated descriptions of the major local collections of Washingtoniana. \$6.

CAPTIVE CAPITAL

By Sam Smith

Could be an excellent gift for any friend just moving to town. Or any friend who has managed to live here for sometime without learning anything about Washington. . . . Sam Smith's is one of the few efforts I have seen that manages to deal with black people and white people without insulting either." — WILLIAM RASPBERRY, WASHINGTON POST

It is absolutely 'must' reading for all who are interested in this city's history, its political or private life — JAMES TINNEY, WASHINGTON AFRO-AMERICAN

Smith's book is a joy to read — ROBERT CASSIDY, CHICAGO TRIBUNE

"CAPTIVE CAPITAL" tells the story of non-federal Washington, the city beyond the monuments. Published in 1974, on the eve of an elected government in DC, it tells of the city's struggle for independence and self-respect. Written by Gazette editor Sam Smith.

Originally sold for \$8.50, the book is now available for \$5

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SECRET CITY: Constance Green's history of black Washington. A highly readable trip through the city's black past. \$7.95

FOOTNOTE WASHINGTON: Bryson rash, who broadcast news and commentary here for more than 40 years, has compiled a collection of sidebar stories about Washington that you'll love to read and then buy more copies as gifts. Find out why the city has no J Street; where you can find a 130-year-old elevator still in operation, and which equestrian statue in the city underwent a sex change operation, plus much more. \$7.95

1983 FACTORY OUTLET GUIDE TO DC, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware. Over 500 smart ways to save money by Jean Bird. ~~\$3.95~~ \$2

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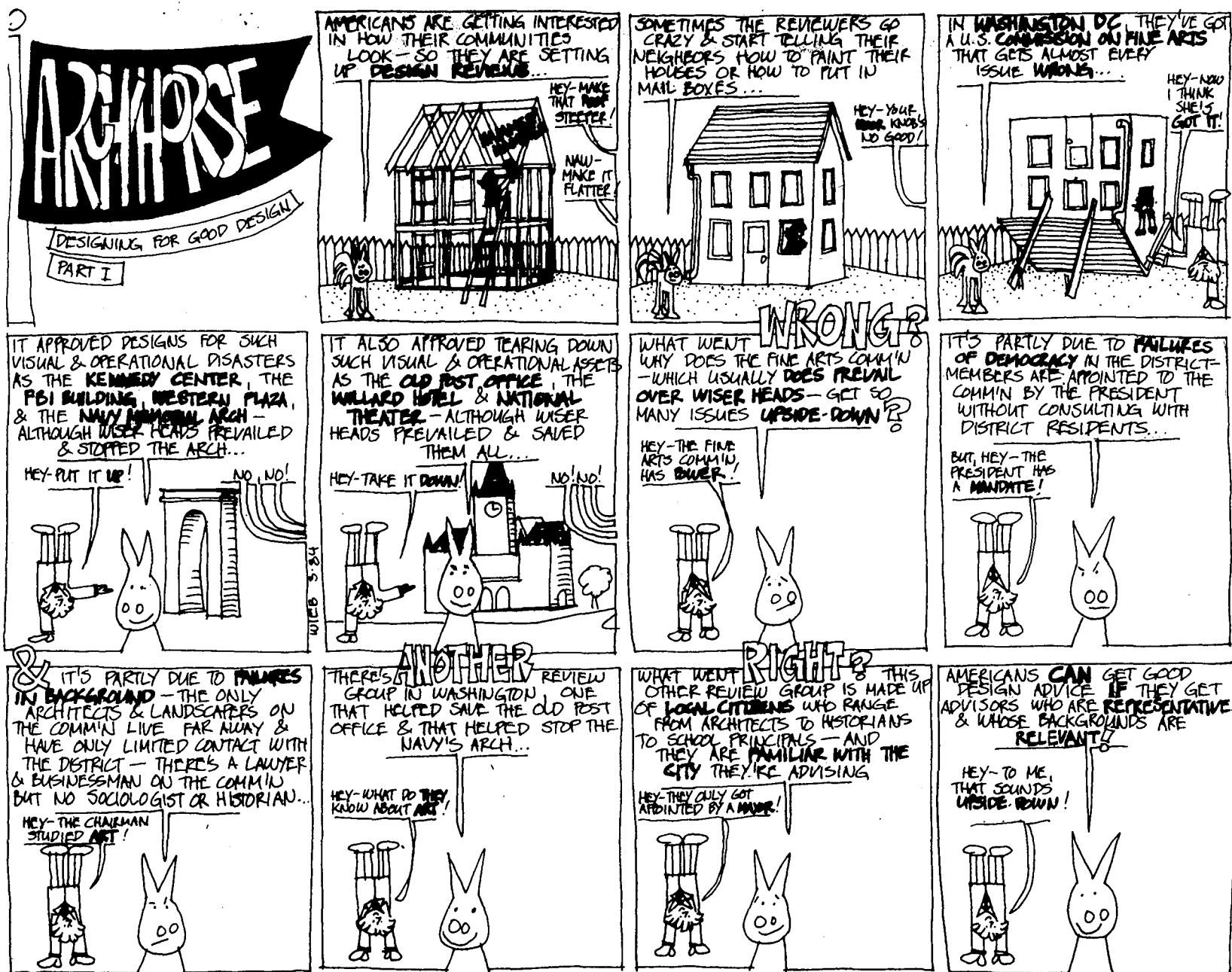
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CHARLES McDOWELL On Moving Very Fast

WASHINGTON — Maybe with everything happening so fast in the presidential campaign, it is natural for an old-fashioned political reporter to have eerie, episodic dreams.

The reporter is traveling on a campaign train with one of the Democratic candidates. It is a very fast train: The countryside out the window is a blur, and the reporter cannot figure out where he is.

In the song of the wheels on the rails he picks up an echo: "What did Richard Nixon ever do for Culpeper?"

The reporter thinks he must be campaigning with Lyndon Johnson. He starts to type a line on the Radio Shack computer in his lap in the swaying, hurtling train.

But the face of Gary Hart appears on the little computer screen and says, "There you go again, taking refuge in the anecdotes of the past. The time has come for a new generation of echoes."

★★★

The reporter is watching the evening news on the biggest television set he ever saw. It is larger than the Capitol of the United States. The League of Women Voters built it to inform the electorate about the candidates.

An enormous anchor man comes on and says, "Tomorrow is scheduled to be Super Tuesday. But our exit polls show that Super Tuesday actually was Sunday before last. Stay tuned for a live report on next Tuesday's outcome in Illinois."

★★★

Out of a campaign crowd of Yuppies (young urban professionals) leaps a large, non-young, precinct politician carrying a Grover Cleveland placard. He grabs the reporter's lapels and yells angrily:

"Why do you people in the media give so much coverage to that first little dumb primary in New Hampshire?"

"Because it is there," replies the reporter.

"But if you didn't cover it, it might go away," the politician says.

"No, they would still have it just for the tourist business they get from the candidates," the reporter says.

"You could still ignore it," the man insists.

"Then only New Hampshire would know who is going to be nominated for president. All the people have a right to know," the reporter explains.

"That's a good argument," the man says without a blink. "Actually, I've been thinking of switching to Gary Hart, anyway."

"How long have you been thinking about it?"

"Oh, a long time. At least since breakfast."

★★★

Jesse Jackson appears on the computer screen and says, "We've got to use our minds instead of our missiles."

John Glenn responds, "I've been up there on those missiles and I can tell you..."

Walter Mondale says, "We need a president who knows what he is doing. I am ready to be president."

Gary Hart says, "I am ready for a new generation of readiness."

George McGovern shakes his head in a good-humored way and agrees to become the moderator of the next debate. The audience gives McGovern an ovation. He has turned out to be a great public favorite after being effectively eliminated in the first exit polls.

★★★

The campaign train whooshes at astonishing speed through a blurred sequence of states, Tuesdays, and Sunday talk shows. The train has wings and high-tech propulsion that allow it to pass through most states before it gets to them.

The old-fashioned reporter discovers that the campaign is self-contained aboard the train. They are all on board — the candidates, the staffs, the poll takers, the news media, even token crowds.

The train carries all the facilities for a rally at an airport, handshakings at a plant gate, even welcome-homes for candidates who are dropping out of contention. The computers on board alone create an atmosphere with a heady charge of electricity.

Racing through space and time, the train is in touch with the country, though in a blurred way. The train reacts to what happens in the outside world, and the outside world reacts to what happens on the train.

As far as the old-fashioned reporter can find out, there is no conspiracy aboard the train. This is just the way campaigns work in 1984.

[Richmond Times-Dispatch]

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